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Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By ... a writ of execution, issued from the ... of Cook County, in favor of William McCall ... and against Joseph Wilson, defendant, at ... A. M. on the fourth day of December ... north door of the Court House in the City ... I shall offer for sale at public vendue all ... title and interest of said defendant in and to ... ing described property, to wit:—South half ... No. twenty (20), in Wabansia Addition to ... ing in Cook County, and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook ... By WM. WAYMAN, ...

Dated the 12th day of November, 1861.

The above sale is postponed to the ... cember, 1861, at the same hour and place.

ANTHONY C. HESING, ... By WM. WAYMAN, ...

Dated the 4th day of December, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By ... special writ of execution issued ... rior Court of Cook County, in favor of ... and John A. Drake, plaintiffs, and against ... kiah J. Winslow, defendant, at 10 o'clock ... thirty-first day of December, 1861, at the ... the Court House, in the City of Chicago ... for sale at public vendue all the right, title ... of said defendant in and to the following ... property, to wit:—That part of Block ... in Kinzie's Addition to the Original Town ... bounded as follows: ...

By ANTHONY C. HESING, ...

Dated the 10th day of December, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By ... a writ of execution, issued from ... Court of Cook County, in favor of ... Newcomb, plaintiff, and against ... defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M. ... of December, 1861, at the north door of ... in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for ... vendue all the right, title and interest ... in and to the following described ... Lot No. nine (9), of Bowman's first division ... east half of ... town forty ... north of range ... east of third principal meridian ...

A. C. HESING, Sheriff ... By T. ...

Dated the 9th day of December, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By ... a special writ of execution, issued ... rior Court of Chicago, Cook County ... ficial Commissioners of ... plaintiff, and against James ... at 10 o'clock ... the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public ... the following described property, ... containing thirty-nine (39) ... the south half of the ... north of range ... third principal meridian, in the County of Cook, State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook ... By T. M. BRADLEY, ...

Dated the 7th day of December, 1861.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1861. NUMBER 146.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1861.

For Auction Sales, Amusements, Wants, For Sale, &c., see Fourth Page.

THREE EDITIONS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Morning Edition, for the mails, with dispatches up to 3 o'clock, a. m.

Evening Edition, at 3 p. m., with news by morning mails and dispatches up to the hour of issue, for the News trade of town and country.

Night Edition, at 6 p. m., with afternoon dispatches, up to the hour of going to press.

Illinois and the entire country have reason to be proud of Gen. Pope, the present commander in Western Missouri, the completeness of whose success is told in this morning's dispatches. Western Missouri is now clear of rebels, and we shall hear no more of their marauding gangs in the river counties below Lexington. Price and Rains have fallen back to Neosho, in the extreme southwest. Treason in that quarter is at a discount, just now.

Our Cairo correspondent telegraphs a budget of interesting news brought by two gentlemen just arrived from New Orleans. They say that some of the Ship Island troops had landed at Mississippi City, throwing New Orleans into the greatest confusion. Black flags were paraded in the streets. Troops were met, at one place 5,000, on the way South from Columbus. The defences of the city were wholly inadequate. The rebels still regard Columbus as the key of the Southern position, but between the extremes of Kentucky and Louisiana their blanket is decidedly too short for them.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The burden of the news, both foreign and domestic, is Mason and Slidell. If we may judge from the accounts, Europe is as much engrossed and hardly less interested than our country. England has laid the question before all the great powers, and is said to have received the response from all that the seizure was a violation of the rights of neutrals. France, according to the Paris Patrie, is about to regard the question as her own; and the same authority has it that Napoleon has landed plump in the middle of the Washington cabinet with the query whether the Confederates are "belligerents or rebels." This is wanted to know; and we hope Mr. Seward will give his own countrymen a reply as early as anybody. Gen. Scott's hasty departure for home occasions as much surprise, and perhaps more comment there than here. All sorts of reasons are given, from the bearing of friendly dispatches to the reverse. The London *Times* having charged Mr. Seward with an ancient purpose to offend England, expressed to the Duke of Newcastle at a dinner table in this country, last year, Mr. Thurlow Weed springs to the defence of his old friend, and, as the *Times* would have it, leaves the case worse than he found it by explaining that the threat was only a piece of table talk. It is quite likely that England has sent, by this or some previous steamer, a flat demand for the rebel commissioners, and they are evidently waiting, across the water, to know what we propose to do about it. Nor are they idle. England has put 12,000 of her best troops on the way to Canada, some 1,000 of whom have arrived at Halifax. Steamers are being chartered and naval preparations made on a large scale. Thus much from the other side.

From this side, following a Wall street report that the Commissioners would be forwarded by the Cunard steamer from Boston, on Wednesday, we have a sensation report that the Europa actually made a stop at Fort Warren on her way down the harbor; but now this is explained by the statement that she simply discharged her pilot, and that they are still at Fort Warren. But even if they have not been secretly put on their passage to Europe, as there is little reason to think they have been, it resolves itself into a mere question of time how long they will remain the guests of Col. Dimmick and the pets of the Boston Jellabys. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, addressed the Senate, yesterday, in a spirited protest against the surrender. He preferred war, even with one hand tied, to dishonor.

OUR GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Unless the Government has the firmness to expose and punish friends let the blow fall where it may, it will be entirely proper, and savor far more of honest dealing with the people to provide for such expenditures. If at one end of the fiscal year we are tamely to sit down and know that uncounted millions have been squandered to line the pockets of knaves of all degrees, it will guard against unpleasant surprises, and cost no more to set aside a sinking fund for the swindlers and thieves. Let us have a General Fraud Account among the annual Treasury estimates, to be arrived at by a shrewd guess at how much of the sums disbursed will probably go to make up private fortunes, and then *doubling* the figure, for surely no one would have ventured to guess at the amount we now all so sadly and surely know has been stolen. The amount is sufficient to awaken grave alarm. It is just now, or should be one of the prominent questions of our National finances, whether there is no redress for these gigantic peculations, whether a million or two might be realized by a process of disgorgement enforced upon some of these sharks and leeches who have fattened upon the very extremity of the Government, and availed themselves of a period like the present to steal themselves into millionaires. Are none of them to be exposed? Washington would be a good place to begin with, and a tolerable amount of work is cut out at Cairo as already hinted in our columns, and sustained by what we present elsewhere to-day. Or is it possible that the same influences brought to bear to secure fat contracts, constitute a sufficient safeguard for the robbers. What else can we argue from the course of the Government in regard to these monstrous frauds, that thicken upon us wherever investigation is turned.

Winter is now upon us. It is a season when the thrifty farmer, cut off from field operations, is busy in his tool-house, repairing the implements of his husbandry. It is a work we earnestly commend to this Government. Its tools are certainly in bad order, as well as odor. Now that our armies are in winter quarters, let there be a thorough going over and repair of their implements. Let there be a busy time in the Government tool-house. If we have a settled policy of firmness and severe justice for the rebels, we have at least no public reasons why the great army of scoundrel contractors, and thieves in and out of departmental shoulder-straps, may not be put to the sword.

We hear frequently from Washington, that the army is going into winter quarters, and that nothing is to be expected from the army of the Potomac until spring opens. We are, however, informed by a gentleman whose position and connection with the Government is such as to give him every advantage of information as to what is being done and is to be done, that no such feeling is *entertained* by those in command. Neither the President nor Gen. McClellan has any idea of letting the army settle down to a quiet winter.—*Washington Dispatch.*

Is it not time that this class of dispatches were "expired by limitation?" In humanity's name what do these words mean? Winter is upon us, and upon the army of the Potomac. Is the country to be made happy by the assurance that its cherished sons are not in "winter quarters?" Snow and sleet and ice are quite too real suggestives of necessities. Is there any particular bravery in assuring the people that by military mandate they are disregarded on the Potomac? Dispatches of this kind read well enough when winter was only foreshadowed by the frosts of November, but now it will be better for the country, whose hearts are largely with the soldiers in these camps, to know that our troops are being made as comfortable as possible, and we add our own firm convictions when we express the opinion that no very large force of them will go out of sight of the smoke of their camp-fires until spring opens.

There was a great fire in Washington last evening, by which between two and three hundred horses were burned to death.

William Smith O'Brien's Letter.

William Smith O'Brien has published a letter on the subject of a war between the United States and England, and the duty of Irishmen in all parts of the American Union during such a crisis. The communication is addressed to Secretary Seward, through the Irish journals, and Mr. O'Brien openly avows his opinion that England wishes to extinguish a great commercial rival in this the hour of its home trouble, and asserts his opinion that she has no more sympathy with the United States than she has for the Chinese Government, the humiliation of both being equally a part of her policy. With a view to her disappointment in this country Mr. O'Brien recommends that every effort should be made by our Government to put an end to the rebellion at the South; and then that America, again united, should take her dangerous and unscrupulous foe in hand. Mr. O'Brien shows his fellow countrymen in every portion of America, aye even in the British army on the Canadian frontier, will aid in protecting the asylum of their families, friends and fellow-citizens here, if needed, against English assault. The National Brotherhood of St. Patrick, at a meeting just held in Dublin has called, by resolution, on the Irishmen in America to remember what they "owe to the Government of the Union," as well to recollect what is "due" from them to England in case of a war.

Major McKee Punishes Secesh.

At Jacksonville, on the North Missouri Railroad, near the camp of one of the Iowa regiments, the rebels a few days since, in force about 400 strong, tore up the track, destroyed several culverts, cut the telegraph wires and burned some eight or nine cars and a locomotive. They piled wood on the locomotive, burned and pitched it down the bank. News was brought to the Iowa camp, and Major McKee was sent out with Captain Bredett's company and a detachment from Capts. Rockwell and Spellman's companies, in all, eighty men. Some forty men from Col. Foster's Missouri regiment joined them, making one hundred and twenty men. These put out after the rebels in gallant style, came upon them at breakfast, fifty miles down the road, near Sturgeon, and after a sharp little fight, the lop-eared ran in all directions. Says a correspondent of the *Gate City*, of the 23d:

The boys returned and had a good breakfast; one finding on a mule a petticoat, sewed up at the bottom, and filled with roast chicken, sausage, biscuit and cake. The spoils consisted of forty-five horses, nine mules, a wagon load of blankets, guns and knives, and seventeen prisoners. Capt. Bredett says he saw ten men dead, but as their wounded were carried off on horses we have no knowledge of the number wounded. No doubt more were killed, but as the boys were tired out from their long ride, no search was made. None of our boys were killed, and but six wounded.

All the past season the Government has been tinkering at a rotten bridge across the Potomac, its sole connection with the immense camps on the other side of the river. For many days, counting the season through, Long Bridge has been impassable to army trains carrying forage and subsistence to the troops, and these have been the sufferers. Not longer ago than last week, in consequence of lack of facilities in getting across the river, large numbers of the horses and men in the regiments down the river were on short allowance of food for forty-eight hours. Is not this shiftlessness? Any private individual having like interests at stake, would have thrown a wide, firm road-way across the river at that point, months ago. But then the same individual, under a like spur, would have built the double track to Baltimore before midsummer. Had the season been one of active military operations on the Potomac, there might have been some show of excuse, but lacking this, is it not all to be set down under the plain old term of Shiftlessness?

Federal Spies Abroad.

The London *Observer* informs its readers that steps have been taken to put a stop to what it calls "American espionage in England,"—that is to say, the system of sending out detective policemen to watch Southern rebels in English cities and towns. The editor says:

Mr. Adams, the United States Minister in London, is understood all along to have protested against these doings, and they appear to have been carried on through the instrumentality of another ambassador of the United States at a foreign court; but it is expected that the disclosures that have taken place will have the effect of putting an end to proceedings that have caused so much public outcry and indignation.

There are upwards of 450 battalions of Sedentary Militia in the two sections of the Province.—*Montreal Paper.*

There will be no doubt, on this side of the line what "sedentary" troops are. Our people have become entirely familiar with that branch of the military system.

The Lacrosse (Wis.) *Republican* of the 23d learns by an authentic source, from the lumber regions on Black River, that there will not be one-tenth the amount done this year that there was last. It thinks that not over five millions of feet will be put in this winter.

A private letter dated at St. Louis on the 20th, says that "more than sixty thousand inhabitants have left that city within a year; that an immense number of houses and stores are vacant, and that business, except Government contracts, is at a dead stand."

At the recent matinee of the Germania Band, crowded with the *elite* of Philadelphia, when the orchestra struck up "God Save the Queen," it was drowned out by a thunder storm of hisses. After two trials the Band gave it up. Significant.

At Louisville on the 22d and 23d, no less than one hundred and forty-five tons of ammunition was received by the Cincinnati mailboats.

On Tuesday the shipping in port at New York had their flags at half mast in token of respect for Prince Albert.

The New Tariff Bill.

The following is a correct copy of the tariff bill, as passed both Houses:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That, from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:

1st—On all teas, twenty cents per pound.

2d—Coffee, of all kinds, five cents per pound.

3d. On all raw sugar commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above No. 12, Dutch standard, by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and on syrup of sugar, or of sugar-cane, and concentrated molasses and concentrated melado, two and a half cents per pound; on white and clayed sugars when advanced beyond the raw state above No. 12, Dutch standard, by clarifying or other process, and yet not refined, three cents per pound; on refined sugars, whether loaf, lump or pulverized, five cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are tinctured, colored, or in any other way adulterated, and on sugar candy, eight cents per pound; on molasses, six cents per gallon; provided that all syrups of sugar or sugar-cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrup of sugar or of sugar-cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited.

—The London *Times* says, in an article since the war flurry commenced, that "although the Federal navy scarcely presents a dozen worthy antagonists, it would be imprudent in the extreme to despise the power of the Americans at sea. We have done this once, and paid the cost of our thoughtlessness. The Americans will do little, but what little they do they will do well. They will give our heavy squadrons wide berth, and concentrate their efforts on single ships."

OUR LOUISVILLE LETTER.

The Situation in Kentucky—The Grand Army of the Cumberland—Position of our Troops—The Rebel Forces—Matters at Columbus—Reinforcements from Manassas, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.

The present position of Gen. McCook's division of the Grand Army of the Cumberland, indicates another long halt. During the skirmish between Col. Willich's force and the Texas Rangers, the main army was engaged in the march from Camp Nevin, on Bacon and Nolin creeks, to Camp Goodwood, in and around Munfordsville. The latter portion is upon the high bluffs of Green River on the north side, and the Camp extends from the little village of 60 dwellings, the birth place of the General from whom the Camp takes its name, north and west along and between the Railroad and the old turnpike which once furnished a pathway to Nashville. On the right of the Camp and guarding the Railroad bridge is stationed the 32d Indiana infantry with Capt. Stines Louisville battery near it, while on the opposite shore is the 6th Indiana of Col. Crittenden. In the centre is the brigade of Gen. Johnston, with the 15th Illinois guarding the pontoon bridge erected at the old ferry, a mile up the road from the Railroad bridge now being re-constructed. Beyond, on the brow of the hill, to the South of the stream is stationed the pickets of Col. Willich, still in possession of their lately hotly contested field.

Gen. Johnston lately made a reconnoisance in force as far as five miles south of the stream, but saw no enemy. The reported advance of rebels, and their rumored evacuation of Bowling Green are doubtless equally untrue, as they are equally improbable. Gen. Johnston returned to camp without having met a foe. A similar reconnoisance will be made in a few days, when the bridge is built and the grand army presses forward. But the crossing of Green River is no holiday trip, and New Years may, and probably will, catch our men snoring on the bluffs of the northern shore.

While this important position has been assured by the centre of the army, the left wing has not been idle. A movement has been made south from Columbia, in the direction of Monticello, the character and force of which I am not at liberty nor am I disposed to reveal. The intention is obviously to get into the rear of Gen. Zollicoffer, who, having crossed the Cumberland, has been encamped on the banks of Fishing Creek, 6,000 strong, with a reserve on the southern shore of 2,000 more. On the 18th inst., Gen. Zollicoffer evinced a disposition to retrograde to the southern shore; but Gen. Schoepff, with a desire to detain him, marched out of Somerset upon him. This compelled the rebel to defer his intended crossing in the face of a strong enemy. Gen. Schoepff is fully able to hold his position if attacked, and will harass him if he attempts to retreat. In fact, it will be impossible for Zollicoffer to cross the river in the face of Gen. Schoepff's force. This brigade consists mainly of Ohio troops—the 17th, 31st, 35th and 38th Ohio infantry, and the Ohio batteries of Capts. Stannard and Hewitt, consisting of four rifled, four smooth-bore and two Parrott guns of large calibre—with the 1st and 2d East Tennessee, composing the brigade.

An interesting but brief statement of the operations of the rebels in this State has been given me by a gentleman who has long been a resident at Memphis, where he has resided to protect his property in the South. He reports the forces of Buckner at different points, Bowling Green, Hopkinsville and Cave City, to aggregate 35,000 men—a large force is also engaged in fortifying strong positions on the Cumberland. The town of Clarksville is said to be strongly fortified so as to protect it from the approach of gun boats, of which the denizens of that region have a great terror. At Columbus 15,000 men have been for a month or so engaged in strengthening that already strong position. Large reinforcements have been lately added to the force at this point, as well as at Bowling Green, consisting mainly of the 60-days' men of Louisiana and Mississippi, and the drafted militia of Tennessee.

There can be no doubt that a strong and determined stand will be made by the rebels at both of these points. Our troops are bearing upon Bowling Green in three strong forces, and an early reduction of it may be looked for.

Mr. Speed, of the Kentucky Legislature, will shortly introduce a bill for the confiscation of all rebel property in this State. The Union men dislike to handle the delicate subject.

The sentiment of the people here is adverse to giving up Mason and Slidell.

Gen. Buckner has written to agents here to pay his taxes on certain estates here.

There are said to be from ten to twelve contrabands in each regiment of the army in this State.

The rebel member of the Kentucky Legislature, W. H. Barnes, is to be impeached for treason to the United States, in aiding the rebellion.

It is said here that 10,000 rebel troops are to be sent to Kentucky from the army of the Potomac.

The Kentucky Legislature adjourned to-day until the second Wednesday in February.

The Frauds at Cairo.

[Cairo Cor. Alton Telegraph 24th.]

In every country, in every war, there are three classes of men. One class labors, feeds and clothes the army, and supports the Government by furnishing means; another class, the soldier, protects the Government and people, and gives a fair equivalent for the labor of the tax payer; another and a most detestable class, is those, who like plunderers of a burning city, seize upon the misfortunes of their country, to load themselves down with ill-gotten wealth. A portion of this latter class has recently come under my observation, and I propose to make some of their misdeeds known to the country.

You will remember there was some murmuring about the manner in which the contract for building the gunboats was let. The suspicions then existing have proved more than true. It now turns out that the time limited in the advertisement was only a fraud to keep off honest and fair bids. Any man with his senses about him knew that it was impossible to complete the gunboats by the tenth of October. Government officers were distinctly told so, and were begged to extend the time so that boat-builders could have a chance. That, however, did not suit the purposes of Frank Blair and his friends, Eads & Co. The time fixed was insisted upon, and mark the result. After the contracts were given to Eads & Co., and before a blow was struck, the time was extended for a longer time than was asked for by other competitors, *and* time to finish has been extended repeatedly, *and* the boats are not yet finished, *and* the contractors are subjected to *no forfeiture. And also*, the boats have cost $7,000 apiece more than parties at Cairo offered to build them for. Swindlers may dance, but the people must "pay the fiddler."

It has been a matter of great surprise that the Government has taken no notice of the corruption and rascality which has been practiced in the Quartermaster's department at this post. That it exists no one doubts, for it stalks abroad with unmasked face. It has become so common here that officers and soldiers who have anything to do with this department expect to be "euchred" as a matter of course. When a Quartermaster boasts of having ninety or more mules, eight or ten wagons and piles of lumber more than he has receipted for, there is little faith to be placed in his honesty. But when mules are sent to the Quartermaster's farm it looks like *asportatis*, to use no harsher word. Investigations have been had, facts of this character have been reported to headquarters, yet the gentleman holds his commission undisturbed. By the way, speaking of wagons, puts me in mind of a curious fact coming to my knowledge. I have learned that a gentleman has been given a contract and paid a round sum for wagons, who, when the rebellion first broke out, declared that it was a "black Republican war," and that any attempt to "coerce" the South by the Northern army would be met and resisted by sixty thousand Southern Illinoisans. His *patriotic* declaration did not prevent him from getting a contract from a "Black Republican Administration."

You have probably seen a statement going the rounds of the papers, about the lumber purchased in Chicago, in which the receipts were presented and signed, for one dollar more on the thousand than was actually paid. It is too true; and similar transactions are quite frequent. Not less than a million and a half feet of lumber has been used in making winter quarters for our troops, and you have only to use a little arithmetic, to see how much the Government has been swindled in this article alone. How long is it to be expected that the people, who furnish the money to carry on this war, and who see enough of such swindling, will sit quietly by and permit this business to go on!

The National What is it?

[From the Philadelphia North American, 23d.]

At the very time when the people have looked for retrenchment, and the Secretaries of the Treasury, the War and the Navy Departments have earnestly advised it as requisite to enable the Government to meet its expenses, the Van Wyck Committee has laid bare the fact that untold sums have been squandered on wretched contracts, illegal and monstrous commissions, and by a thousand other varieties of that genteel robbery which goes by such names as peculation. It seems to us that there is at this crisis another more expressive and far more appropriate designation for these offences, and that is treason.

At Morenci, Mich., on the 23d, a disastrous fire destroyed a large share of the business part of the town. A total loss of over $40,000.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS.

Hostile Attitude of European Governments.

THEY AGREE TO HANG TOGETHER.

What Tidings General Scott Brings

Reports that Mason and Slidell Were Secretly Sent Forward on Wednesday.

The French Minister and Seward.

INTERESTING FOREIGN ADVICES.

Rebel Troops Going Into Winter Quarters.

The Troops at Ship Island take Mississippi City.

NEW ORLEANS IN CONFUSION.

Black Flags and Black Soldiers.

Important Railroad Bridges in Missouri burned.

GREAT FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

Completeness of General Pope's Success in Western Missouri.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1861.

Deserters from Centreville and the lower Potomac, concur in saying that the rebel army is going into winter quarters, having given up all expectations of an attack from McClellan before spring. A fortnight since they were expecting him daily. There are 100,000 men at Centreville, and the position is thought to be impregnable. There are also thirty-seven thousand below Alexandria.

Christmas was celebrated in all the camps, yesterday, with evergreens and grog. The Ellsworth Avengers (New York 44th regiment) had a fantastic procession, each man appearing in unique and grotesque costume.

The Board of Examination is in session daily, and has found numerous cavalry officers incompetent. It has reported their names to the President, who makes the final decision.

The Joint Committee of Congress to investigate the conduct of the war, holds daily sessions. Gen. McDowell appears before them to-day. Generals Heintzelman and Franklin have been examined. Bull Run is understood to be the general subject now undergoing inquiry. Ball's Bluff will soon follow.

Drs. Leon and Marcy (Gen. Marcy's brother,) arrived here this morning, having come post-haste from New York to attend upon Generals McClellan and Marcy, who have been confined to their beds for sometime. They report their condition favorable, and predict that Gen. McClellan will be in his saddle by Monday at the farthest.

Two companies of the 3d cavalry, paroled in Texas, are ordered to guard the lock at the Sault St. Marie canal.

The officers and men of Mulligan's regiment and Marshall's Illinois cavalry, captured at Lexington and technically discharged in consequence, have been restored to commissions and pay.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Com. Dupont, dated 21st. Commander Davis had returned to Port Royal, having sunk his stone-laden vessels at the entrance of Charleston harbor, and blockaded it.

Gen. Hooker tried his ten-pound Parrot guns in a battery on the lower Potomac, on the rebels opposite, whom they reached. Their cries of warning could be distinctly heard by our troops. A schooner which came up yesterday had received four shots from the rebel batteries, in its main mast.

Letters from Havana state that the rebel steamers Theodora and Isabella were coaling at Nassau, and that our war vessels are not allowed to coal there. Steps have been taken to institute inquiries into the fact.

The Navy Department is receiving every week thirty Dahlgreen of the heaviest calabre, which are immediately mounted on new gunboats and other vessels of war.

It has been ascertained that the British iron clad Warrior, the only really dangerous vessel, draws too much water (nearly twenty-eight feet) to enable her to enter New York harbor. Portland and Newport alone she could reach.

The allotment bills lately passed by both Houses, provides for the appointment of three Commissioners from each loyal State, to serve without pay, whose duty it shall be to visit the several departments in which volunteers from their respective State may be, secure from them allotments of pay to their friends or families, duly certified and attested, upon which the Paymaster shall at each regular payment of the troops, give drafts payable in New York to the order of the persons to whom such allotments are made. In the third section, the lien of sutlers upon soldiers' pay, and all regulations giving them rights and privileges are abrogated.

Prince Salm-Salm is assigned to the command of one of Blenker's Brigades. The Garibaldians, who have been doing picket duty for seventy-nine days, near Annandale, have returned to Hunter's Chapel.

Four large Government stables were burned to-night, and between two and three hundred horses, and a large quantity of grain and hay were consumed. Other horses careered through the streets at top speed, causing great consternation in the crowd. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.

A steam ferry boat ran the blockade, last night, and is now at Georgetown.

The rebels are believed to have increased their force at Drainsville to thirteen thousand. Another action is expected soon.

Treasury notes dated October first are now ready.

Communication is still kept up across the upper Potomac, between the Virginia rebels and their Maryland sympathizers.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 26, 1861.

The *Evening Democrat* says a Kansas captain, who reached this city on Tuesday, gives us some late information from the headquarters of the rebel army. He was captured some weeks ago by St. Gordon's guard, in Platte county, and was taken to Price's camp, on the Osage. He says that on Thursday last, a panic prevailed in the rebel camp, in consequence of the vigorous movement of Gen. Pope from Sedalia; and that the order was given in the rebel camp to move southward on Friday.

Price's command, which he says numbers about 10,000 men, had reached Hermansville. At that place he (our informant) was discharged on parole, and at once made his way to the north. He says the rebels are under the impression that Gen. Halleck has projected an expedition from Rolla to cut off their retreat.

The guards at the bridges on the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, have been strengthened by detachments of the 3d Illinois cavalry and 36th Illinois from Rolla.

Gen. Curtis left this morning for Rolla, having been ordered thither by Gen. Halleck. It is authoritatively stated that he is determined to take the field at once. A regiment of cavalry also left to-day.

The 25th Indiana, Col. Jeff. C. Davis, will leave for Sedalia to-morrow morning.

Longuemare, whose arrest was telegraphed Tuesday night, has been committed in default of $25,000 bail.

Capt. Hawkins, commanding the Independent Missouri Cavalry, arrived at Pilot Knob yesterday, from Rolla, reporting the road between the two posts safe. He captured fifteen rebels and two wagon loads of guns bound to Price's army.

Gen. Schofield has left for North Missouri, to take command of the State troops protecting and rebuilding the North Missouri Railroad.

A dispatch has been received from the vicinity of Big River bridge, on the Iron Mountain railroad, to-day; and apprehending an attack at that point, five companies of the 11th Wisconsin regiment were transferred from Sulphur Springs to the bridge, and a battalion of cavalry sent to Sulphur Springs in case of emergency.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 26, 1861.

Two gentlemen arrived here to-day from New Orleans. One of them says he passed a great many troops at Grand Junction, on their way to New Orleans. He says that the militia at New Orleans are without arms, but they are smuggling a great many small arms from Havana. Some of Butler's troops are reported to have landed at Mississippi City, about sixty miles from New Orleans. It made a great scare among them. He says the only currency they have is omnibus tickets and Confederate scrip! There are thirty rifled cannon on the entrenchments two miles south of the city, and a floating battery of twenty guns in front of the city. The floating battery at Columbus had 20 guns, 18 of which are nine inch, and the two end guns are ten inch rifled columbiads. One of the party was driven out by a mob on last Saturday, for saying he thought the stars and stripes would float over New Orleans in sixty days. He has been confined for three days at Columbus, and during that time 5,000 troops had left for Bowling Green, and he heard several times that the forty prisoners taken at the skirmish at Green River, were shot, to revenge the death of Col. Terry. He says that Columbus is their great hope. One of the regiments at New Orleans, he says, carries the black flag, and they say they will neither give nor take quarter. He says if ever the stars and stripes float over New Orleans again they never will be lowered. It is a complete reign of terror. The name of my informant is Joseph B. Hubbard, formerly of Cincinnati.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 26, 1861.

Gen. Paine has arrived and taken command at Birds Point.

Gen. Grant leaves in the morning to inspect the troops at Paducah, which have been added to his command.

Col. McArthur has taken command of Gen. Paine's division at Paducah.

The contracts for forage for this post have been awarded as follows: Twelve hundred tons of hay to Harrison Dills, of Quincy, Illinois; fifty thousand bushels of oats to A. A. Arick, of Mendota, Illinois; ten thousand bushels of corn to Harrison Dills, of Quincy, Illinois.

Our troops are all in comfortable quarters, and well clothed and victualed.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, December 26, 1861.

The rebel bridge burners are again at work on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The train from St. Joseph is detained to-night on account of the partial destruction of the bridge over the Chariton River, about 30 miles west from here. A report from some of the officers on the road say it will be in order again to-morrow, but it is considered quite doubtful. The Mississippi is getting very full of ice, so that crossing is now difficult, and travel west may be entirely suspended for some days.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 26, 1861.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. HALE it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn, to-day, it be to meet on Monday next; and when it meet, on that day, it adjourn again to meet on Thursday next.

Several petitions were presented for the location of a National Armory at Rock Island.

On motion of Mr. HALE it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn, to-day, it be to meet on Monday next; and when it meet, on that day, it adjourn again to meet on Thursday next.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, presented a petition from citizens of Iowa for the introduction of the Homoeopathic system of practice in the army.

Messrs. SUMNER and TRUMBULL presented petitions for the emancipation of slaves under the war power.

Mr. HALE, of N. H., offered a resolution that the President be requested, if not incompatible with public interests, to transmit copies of all dispatches which have passed between this country and Great Britain relative to the seizure of Mason and Slidell, the said dispatches to be communicated either in open or executive session, as may be deemed proper.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., objected.

Mr. HALE said that he understood from the press that those who held more intimate relations with the Administration than himself, (though the absence of this intimacy wasn't his fault, as he was willing to be as confidential as anybody,) that the Cabinet has had under consideration propositions fraught with more evil to the country than anything that had yet marked its history, and that was the surrender of Mason and Slidell to Great Britain. By doing this we would yield all we had gained in the first revolution. We would be humiliated to a second-rate power. No man would go further than himself for peace, but he would not submit to national disgrace and dishonor to obtain any such peace. He would favor the arbitration of another power, but, if the demand has been made by Great Britain for the surrender of Mason and Slidell, war should be declared against her instantly. He would make all honorable concessions for peace, but peace, involving such surrender, would be infinitely worse than war. His friend from Indiana, had remarked this morning that his State had now 60,000 men in the field, and would double that number to maintain the national honor. If this Senate should go home after such a surrender and humiliation, it would be subject to the scorn and indignation of the country. He regarded the arrogant demand of England as a pretext for war. She was determined to humiliate us first and fight us afterwards. Let our cities and villages be pillaged and burned, but let our national honor be preserved. Francis the First said after the battle of Pavia that "all was lost but honor." He (Hale) would pray that this Administration might not sacrifice our national honor. Thousands would yet come to the field to defend it. If this surrender was made the Administration would meet with such a fire in the rear that it would be hurled from power. If we had a war with England it would be for the same cause that had sent one King to the block and another homeless and houseless over the world, and one that would appeal to men wherever the English language was spoken. He believed, too, that if Napoleon had one desire more than another it was to wipe out the stain upon the French arms at Waterloo. All over Canada there were thousands of Irishmen who would rush to their arms to sustain such a cause as ours. Our principles were our great strength, and if war must come, he would say let it come, and thank God that we are the instruments in His hands to work out His own cause.

Mr. SUMNER said his own belief was that the matter would be amicably adjusted. It was in safe hands, and it would be better for the Senate to reserve themselves for facts and not act upon rumors.

Mr. Hale's resolution was laid over under the rules.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, gave notice that he should introduce a bill confiscating every species of property of all persons who have had any connection with the Southern rebellion, either in civil, military, or naval capacity.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, introduced a bill for establishing provisional governments in all the seceding States. Referred.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill amending the Fugitive Slave Act. Referred.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No business was transacted in the House to-day, a quorum not being present.

The House adjourned till Monday.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

Distress of Gen. Bragg's Rebels.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The sea steamship Baltic has arrived from Fort Pickens, where she landed the 75th New York regiment and sailed hence on the 19th. Matters at Fort Pickens are unchanged. Deserters report great distress and discontent among the rebel forces.

The gunboat Iroquois has the pirate Sumter blockaded at Cienfuegos.

The gunboat Flambeau is blockading the port of Nassau, N. P. where the pirate Sumter was.

Weather Reports Below Zero.

TROY, Dec. 26.—Ft. Edward 25, Saratoga 20, Ballston 22, Waterford 12, Troy 14; all below zero.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Rumors and Speculations Concerning the Trent Question.

ENGLAND CONSULTS THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

Disputed Position of France.

Gen. Scott's Sudden Departure, and the Supposed Reasons.

Thurlow Weed in the "Times."

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 24.—The Niagara, from Liverpool the 14th, via Queenstown the 15th, passed Cape Race Monday night.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Paris *Patrie* says it is asserted that France and the great powers have been consulted by Great Britain, and have expressed the opinion that the conduct of Capt. Wilkes was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Brokers' Circulars reports sales of Cotton for the week 35,000 bales. The market was firmer, and an advance of ¼@⅜ established. Speculators took 9,000, and exporters 4,000 bales. The sales on Friday were 5,000 bales; market closing very dull. Advices from Manchester unfavorable; Market very dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Generally quiet, but steady. Provisions firm.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Consols closed yesterday at 90¾@90⅞ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £128,000.

HALIFAX, Dec. 26.—The Niagara has £20,000 in specie, and 351 troops for Halifax.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The attitude of preparations by England show no change. The London *Times* editorially reports the following story:

During the visit of the Prince of Wales to America, Mr. Seward took advantage of an entertainment to the Prince to tell the Duke of Newcastle he was likely to occupy a high office; that when he did so it would become his duty to insult England, and he should insult her.

Accordingly, the *Times* accumulates evidence of a long-cherished intention, on the part of Mr. Seward, to do England an injury. In another leader on international affairs, the *Times* advises the Federal Government to make peace in time, before it is committed to a triple war, viz: with the Confederates, the British and its own abolitionists.

A telegram from Brussels, of the 12th, to the *Times*, says there is a rumor in diplomatic circles that mediation in the American conflict will be offered by King Leopold.

The *Morning Post* says there is no truth in the rumor that Gen. Scott's sudden return home was the theme of much speculation. It was generally reported that he had some sort of mission from the French Government to the Washington Cabinet. The *Herald's* French correspondent says he had a long interview with Mr. Thouvenel before his departure.

The general impression in financial circles was that General Scott carried out a momentous communication from the French Government.

It is estimated that about 12,000 troops are to be sent to Canada, to be ready to take the field immediately on landing. The British Government continued to charter all available steamers. Two battalions of the British guard were expected to sail on the 10th inst., in the steamer Adriatic and Panama, under command of Lord F. Paulet. Orders have issued for the hasty manufacture of 2,000 pack saddles and a proportionate number of ambulance wagons, for dispatch to Canada.

The united prayer meeting at Exeter Hall took place on the 12th inst., as announced. Rev. Baptist Noel and other ministers participated in the proceedings, and fervent prayers were offered up for peace. Lord Shaftsbury declined to attend the meeting, stating in his reply to an invitation that it would be interpreted by the bulk of the press and by America as a cloaked rebuke of the British Government, and favoring the opinion that the country was united on this serious question. He commended the purpose of the meeting, and thought it would be better carried into effect by private and congregational means.

At a meeting of the Congregational Board, resolutions were adopted deprecating hostilities and calling for arbitration, if diplomacy fails to secure peace.

It was asserted that Prince Napoleon continued to argue against the recognition of the Southern States, and that he was instrumental in causing Gen. Scott to go to Washington.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* asserts that peaceful anticipations prevailed among the Americans in Paris, and says that Minister Dayton and Consul Bigelow used all their influence, combined with that of Gen. Scott, to inspire conciliatory councils at Washington. He asserts that the French Government desires peace between England and America. The same writer, also, in reference to Gen. Scott's return, says it is not impossible that France, if asked, may become the mediator and at the same time the laws of neutrals may be revised, provided England, according to the wishes of other European Governments, agrees to a modification of the existing code.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says M. Thouvenel's dispatch to M. Mercier, at Washington, is known to have confined the Federal Executive to the simple dilemma: "Are the Southerners belligerents or rebels?" They have been flatly refused any rights in the first capacity, and in the second the right of asylum acquired by political refugees has been set at naught, and France must make the case of the Trent substantially her own.

The Paris *Presse* says Gen. Scott's mission appears to have been arranged so as to allow him time to fulfill it before the ultimatum of England is remitted to the Federal Government, and perhaps to modify the nature of this step on the part of England.

The *Pays* asserts, on the contrary, that the English ultimatum will be of absolute character.

FRANCE.—The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of cash on hand of nearly 40,000,000 francs. The Bourse was heavy rather than lower, on the 13th inst., rentes closing at 67f 60c.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continued. Houses were falling in. Terre Del Gresco, and the village was in immediate danger of destruction by lava. All communication between places in the vicinity and the mountains were interrupted. Earthquakes were frequent in the Bay of Naples. The sea had reached 30 metres.

JAPAN.—Affairs in Japan were unsatisfactory. The European representatives were awaiting instructions from their Governments.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14th.—The London *Times* publishes a letter from Thurlow Weed, the main object of which is to defend the American Government, and Mr. Seward in particular, from alleged hostile intentions toward England. He disclaims, on behalf of Mr. Seward, any unfriendly feelings or intents towards her, and says that the threat of insulting England, which Mr. Seward made to the Duke of Newcastle, was merely idle talk or badinage. Mr. Weed says he believes if England's dispatch to Lord Lyons is peremptory in tone, it will meet with a peremptory refusal. He appeals for moderate counsels on both sides, as the only method of avoiding a collision. The *Times* editorially comments on Mr. Weed's letter, and says he has made the cause of his client and his country considerably worse than he found it. The *Times* says England wants nothing from America but that she shall abstain from actual outrage, or that, if it is committed, she shall make reasonable reparation. If she will do this it is well; if not, the alternative will not come in the desired form of protracted negotiation.

The Command-in-Chief of the forces in Canada will remain in the hands of Sir Fenwick Williams. No additional orders were issued on the 13th for regiments to be held in readiness. No cavalry or horse artillery will go to Canada before spring. The preparations were represented as on a scale which would have astonished people in anti-Crimean times.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the general belief is that Gen. Scott has gone back with the intention of enlightening the Washington Cabinet as to the ideas of the French Government. He is doubtless acquainted with the opinion of the Emperor, and that it is not favorable to President Lincoln's policy. Gen. Scott will probably convince his countrymen that they cannot count on the moral support of France.

The mail agent of the steamer Trent was dined by the Royal Yacht Club. He narrated the circumstances of the seizure of Mason and Slidell, which differed in almost every detail from accounts published in American journals.

The London *Herald* takes strong ground against the *Daily News's* arguments in favor of arbitration, and says negotiations cannot be listened to while Mason and Slidell are prisoners, and opposes such settlement in toto.

In Liverpool flour was quiet, wheat steady, and cotton unchanged.

ANOTHER NAVAL AFFAIR.

Com. Ridgley Seizes Two Other Rebel Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Despatches from Com. Ridgley, cruizing off the coast of Texas, have been received, from which it appears that early in December he captured the English schooner Victoria, of 72 tons, from Point Isabel, with a clearance from the rebel authorities, having run the blockade.

The vessel was sent to Key West. Several of those on board took the oath of allegiance, and six were detained as enemies.

The schooner Eugene, on the 9th, was also overhauled, but was permitted to depart, no contraband articles being found on board. The persons of two rebel agents, however, were secured, viz: Thomas R. Rogers of Texas, and Mr. Sechary of New Orleans. The papers found clearly implicate them as rebel agents seeking to make their way to Mexico, thence to other parts.

Fire at Washington—200 Government Horses Burned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26th.—Our pickets towards Drainsville were driven in this morning. The Secretary of War directs that no more horses be purchased until all now owned are in active service. To-night a fire occurred in the Government stables near the Observatory, containing over 600 horses; about 200 perished.

WESTERN MISSOURI.

Gratifying Progress of Gen. Pope—The Hasty Retreat of Price and his Gang.

OTTERVILLE, Dec. 26.—Information, which is supposed to be reliable, has been received here of the retreat of Gen. Price southward on the day after the party Gen. Pope sent out to Johnson county. This party drove in Gen. Rains's pickets, and Rains was then driven across the river, and the next day he marched eight miles southward with his whole force.

At last accounts one division of his army was at Neosho, and the main army, under Price, had just left Hermansville on its way to Warsaw. Price says that his retrograde movement was in obedience to orders from the President of the Confederate States; but his men generally believe that it was in consequence of Gen. Pope's advance and of Price's fear that a force would be thrown forward to cut off his supplies southward, and another force advanced in front, in which event his supplies would have been exhausted in a few days, and he would have been compelled to abandon his commanding position at Osceola.

Whatever the motive it is certain the move was a disadvantageous one for Price, for many of his men who for months have been expecting to march upon and drive the Federals from the State, will be disgusted and will refuse to follow him out of Missouri.

Gen. Halleck's policy of showing no mercy to lawless bands of marauders and bridge burners, and of dealing with the utmost leniency with those who lay down their arms and return to their honest and peaceful occupations, will do much to restore peace to the State. Gen. Pope has received from the troops under his command numberless evidences of their appreciation of his ability. Yesterday a beautiful flag was sent to him, and last night he was serenaded by one of our best bands, and congratulations innumerable come in on him from every quarter. The troops are in good condition and anxious for a move.

Gen. Pope issued an order some time ago making colonels of regiments responsible for the condition of their regimental transportation, and the good order of their arms and equipments. This has been rigidly enforced, and when the order was issued for our last move we were *en route* in three hours although the order came at midnight.

The success of the moment, and the praise and congratulations the troops have received, have had a good effect on them and they will move forward when next ordered with still greater alacrity and with still stronger assurances of success under Gen. Pope's command.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

She Stops at Fort Warren—Exciting Rumors and the reason.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The steamship Europa stopped at Fort Warren yesterday, which gives some appearance of truth to the report that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were put on board.

The Europa sailed at noon yesterday, for Liverpool. The authorities at Fort Warren refused to say anything about the matter.

She took £610,000 in specie.

She will call off Cape Race about Saturday evening.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The report in regard to Messrs. Mason and Slidell going out in the steamship Europa, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, arose from the fact of the Europa's stopping there to discharge her pilot.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The report of Mason and Slidell going in the Europa is untrue. They remain at Fort Warren.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—This morning, M. Mercier, French minister, called at the State Department, but failed to see the Secretary, who was at the Cabinet meeting. It is conjectured that his purpose was to communicate his instructions, received by the America, and that these instructions embraced an urgent appeal to the United States to peaceably adjust the matter with England.

A deserter from Centreville who came in to-day, says that recently portions of several regiments were moved thence to Fairfax. Centreville, he calls impregnable, and will be defended by not far from 100,000 troops.

The whole army had been for more than three weeks in daily expectation of an attack by Gen. McClellan, but after waiting so long in vain, had settled into the conviction that there would be no advance this winter, and were making preparations to go into winter quarters. The 37,000 rebels on the Lower Potomac are also, according to deserters, building log huts and making themselves comfortable, expecting they will not be disturbed before spring.

Gen. Sumner's injuries are more serious than at first supposed. His spine suffered so severe a shock from his fall, that it is thought doubtful whether he will ever again be able to mount his horse. He has been relieved, at his own request, from the command of his whole division, which is for the present assigned to Gen. Heintzelman, who retains his own division also.

There is a report that Gen. Heintzelman's command celebrated Christmas by going in search of the enemy. Late last night information was received that the rebels were about to collect a quantity of forage at Mason's Neck; that a rebel flag was flying from Pohick Church; and that if the Union troops would show themselves on Pohick Hill, the enemy would probably be there to give them battle. Accordingly, early this morning, four regiments of infantry, the 105th Pennsylvania, Col. Knight; the 63d Pennsylvania, Col. Hayes; the 37th New York, Col. Hayman; the 3d Michigan, Col. Champlin; with Capt. Beamis's battery, and two squadrons of the 1st New York cavalry—the whole in command of Gen. Jamison, proceeded along the telegraph road to Pohick Church, twelve miles from Alexandria. When our troops reached the hill they were drawn up in line of battle. A squad of rebel cavalry was seen on a hill a mile or more to the right. The battery was immediately placed in position, and one shot fired at them. They scampered off in a moment. Our forces waited a couple of hours, but nothing more was seen of the rebels. No rebel flag was found floating from Pohick Church, and Gen. Jamison, finding that the enemy was not disposed to accept the opportunity for a skirmish, returned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The flag officer of the Pacific squadron says all remains quiet at Panama, and throughout the Isthmus. The recent recognition of the Mosquera Government, by the authorities of Panama, seems to have tranquilized the public mind, and produced a general feeling of security not experienced for many years.

Military Law in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—Gen. Halleck has issued the following general order:

In virtue of the authority conferred on me by the President of the United States, Martial Law heretofore declared in this city will be enforced. In virtue of the same authority, Martial Law is hereby declared and will be enforced on and about all railroads in this State. It is not intended by this declaration to interfere with the jurisdiction of any civil court which is loyal to the Government of the United States, and which will aid military authorities in enforcing order and punishing crime. Commanding officers, troops and posts will be held responsible that their commands are ready to move at a moments warning. Excuse for delay and want of preparation will not be admitted.

Arrival of British Troops at Halifax—Reports from the West Indies.

HALIFAX, Dec. 26—The steamship Australasian, which left Liverpool with 1265 troops, a field battery, large quantities of ammunition, stores sledges &c., for British North America, arrived here this morning. The West India mail has taken to England news of the escape of the Sumter from Martinique, as also, that on the 27th of November, the Sumter captured the American ship Montmorenci, from New Port, England, with coal for the St. Lawrence, but released her on receipt of a bond by the Captain, promising to pay $20,000 three months after peace was proclaimed. The British war vessel Codwees has arrived off St. Thomas, to protect vessels against another Trent affair.

Prize Schooner at New York—Reports from Charleston, S. C.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The prize schooner Jane Campbell, captured off Beaufort, laden with salt and flannel, has arrived here. The Charleston *Mercury* of the 20th reports the repulse of a Federal gun-boat by batteries at Port Royal ferry. Also that the Federal forces attempted to cross in flats but were driven back with terrible slaughter.

Hon. Alfred Ely Released.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 25, via BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—There was no good foundation for the report that a skirmish took place yesterday.

The Hon. Alfred Ely came down from Norfolk, late this evening, by a flag of truce. After a visit to headquarters, he took passage for Baltimore.

Rebel Schooner Captured—The Arago Coming in.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The rebel steamer Fashion was captured by the sloop-of-war Ethan Allen, November 25th, and sent to Key West.

The Arago is at Sandy Hook, but her news has been anticipated.

Bridge Burned by Rebels—Hannibal & St. Joseph Road Crippled.

QUINCY, Dec. 26.—Two spans of the bridge across Chariton river, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, were burned by rebels last night. Trains cannot cross for several days.

Fire and Loss of Life at Beloit.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 26.—A fire broke out this morning in a dwelling house occupied by a negro family. Two small children were burned to death.

Gen. Scott at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Arago has arrived here with Gen. Scott and J. Glancey Jones among her passengers.

—The fire-eating editor of the Toronto *Leader* is a renegade from Washington, named George Sheppard, who was late editor of the Washington *Republic*, late sub-editor of the Washington *Constitution*, late agent of the Breckinridge Central Committee, late secretary writer at Springfield!

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 53 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A girl wants a situation in a private respectable family to Cook, Wash and Iron. ... Please address by letter "M. E. G." Chicago Tribune Office.

WANTED—A young German, who speaks and writes English and German, wants a situation. Good references given, and steady employment more of an object than wages. Address "F." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation as Dining-room Girl, Chambermaid or the care of children by a young girl who can give good recommendations. Address "W." Box 2972.

WANTED—A travelling collecting Agency, from one or two wholesale houses in this city, by a gentleman of age, integrity and pecuniary responsibility, and of long experience in the ... Address Post Office Box 3814.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 208 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

MASONIC.—A Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43 R. A. M. will be held this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. THE GODDARD, Secretary.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen with their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, containing gas and closets, with board, in a private family where there are no other boarders, by applying at No. 137 West Washington street.

LAND WANTED—Improved or Unimproved in exchange for a large and valuable House and Lot in the City of Elgin, Ill. Address, giving location, description and price, Box 84, Elgin, Kane County, Ill.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR SALE.—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Chain of Commercial Colleges. Apply at this office.

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS of good Michigan Potatoes for sale cheap at the corner of Kinzie and Dunn streets.

Hernia or Rupture.—P. E. MINOR, M. D., having discovered a permanent Cure for Hernia (on young or old,) in from four to eight weeks, by the use of an External Medicine that does not interfere with business pursuits, can be consulted free, at his office, southwest corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill., room No. 2, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. Post Office Box 2852. The most approved Trusses furnished and fitted on reasonable terms.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—162 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established on the Eastern system. No girl sent from the office to any family unless she can give satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties desiring a help suited by applying at 162 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2845.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED.—The advertiser wishes a situation as housekeeper, in city or country, in a gentleman's family. Has had considerable experience. Address Post Office Box 2273, Chicago, Ill.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between Henry Lester and Richard M. Thomas, doing business under the name of Lester & Thomas, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry Lester is alone authorized to settle the business, and will pay all liabilities of said firm.

HENRY LESTER.
R. M. THOMAS.

Chicago, Dec. 26, 1861.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A Dark Bay Horse, about sixteen hands high, attached to a light Democratic Wagon, either strayed away or was stolen from in front of my store, 162 Madison street, at about eight o'clock last evening (Dec. 26th.) Any one who may have seen or heard of him will greatly oblige me by leaving word at my store, and will also receive a suitable reward.

JOHN W. NORRIS, 162 Madison st.

NOTICE.—Apartments to let at a bargain in a central locality, on very favorable terms, and Furniture for sale at half price, by a party about leaving the city. Inquire of J. M. MARSHALL, No. 97 South Clark street, Room No. 5.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,

PURE AND FOUR YEARS OLD,

OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,

FOR PHYSICIAN'S USE.

FOR FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS AND INVALIDS

SAMBUCUS TREE OF PORTUGAL,

The great Remedy for Kidney Affections, Rheumatism and all Chronic Complaints.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBUCI WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

SPEER'S WINE

is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure from the juice of the Portugal Grape, cultivated in New Jersey, recommended by chemists and physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other wines in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite and benefiting ladies and children.

A LADIES' WINE,

because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired for its rich, peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.

WE REFER TO

a few well known gentlemen and physicians, who have tried the wine:

Gen. Winfield Scott, U.S.A. | Drs. Darcy and Nicholl,
Gov. Morgan, N. Y. State. | Newark, N. J.
Dr. J. R. Chilton, New | Dr. Ward, Newark, N. J.
York City. | Dr. Parish, Philadelphia.
Dr. Parker, New Y. City. | Dr. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
And many others, too numerous to publish.

None genuine unless the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.," is over the cork of each bottle.

MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.

For sale by first-class druggists generally.

A. SPEER, Proprietor, Vineyard, Passaic, N. J. Office, No. 208 Broadway, New York.

JOHN LA FOY, Paris, Agent for France and Germany.

HENRY W. CLARKE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office 118 Lake street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. Having been in practice in Chicago for over twenty years, and possessing the facilities of long experience and extensive acquaintance, efficient service will be rendered to patrons. Business promptly attended to in person. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Charges and commissions for services reasonable. Collections made and promptly remitted. Refers to any old citizen of Chicago.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., the Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Proviso, in the County of Cook, will let to the lowest bidder the Building of a Bridge across the Desplaines River, three miles south of Harlem. The bridge is to be built after the plan of the bridge across the river near Harlem. For further particulars inquire at the house of C. G. FUSHECK.

By order of the Commissioners of Highways of said Town of Proviso. C. G. FUSHECK.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

PEW RENTING,

On Monday Morning, Dec. 30th, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

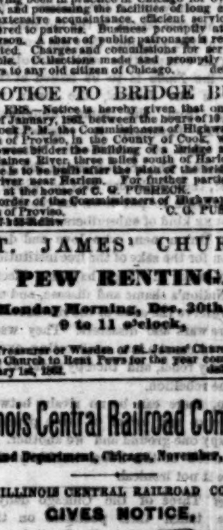
The Treasurer or Warden of St. James' Church will be in the Church to Rent Pews for the year commencing January 1st, 1862.

Illinois Central Railroad Company

Land Department, Chicago, November, 1861.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

GIVES NOTICE,



THAT IT WILL receive, during the present WINTER MONTHS at any of the Stations upon its line,

CORN

in Payment for its lands, and will allow upon the notes of parties owing the Company for lands, for Yellow or Mixed Corn, of sound, merchantable quality, EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS OF CORN IN THE EAR—the Corn to be delivered on the Car, and to be weighed at the COMPANY GROUNDS near Chicago.

J. M. REDMOND, Acting Commissioner.

3,000,000 Bushels CORN TO SHELL.—The subscriber proposes to

JOB OUT THE SHELLING

Of the above quantity to one or more parties. The Shelling to commence during the fall of April next. For particulars inquire of

J. W. TUTTLE, Foot of State street.

SKATE EMPORIUM.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES,

CHILDREN'S SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Million.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 5 126 Lake street.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion ... $ .50
One Square, each subsequent day ... .25
One Square, two weeks ... 5.00
One Square, one month, ... 9.00
One Square, three months, ... 18.00
One Square, six months, ... 25.00
One Square, one year ... 36.00

Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
24.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

'TIS STRANGE!

'TIS PASSING STRANGE!!

That men will buy a low-priced Burning Oil,

THEREBY ENDANGERING THE LIVES OF THEIR FAMILIES.

Bring your Cans to NOBLE and they will be filled with

THE PURE KEROSENE.

Whoever heard of Downer's Oil Exploding?

Large Cans filled at a Reduction in Price!

CALL AT THE

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM

175 Lake Street.

EXCHANGE ON EUROPE.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe, bought and sold.

GLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 19 Lasalle street.

FIFTH EDITION OF THE MEMORIAL VOLUME

OF THE

First Fifty Years of the American Board,

BY REV. R. ANDERSON, D. D.,

Who for thirty-eight years has been connected with the Correspondence.

"It is a work eminently worthy of the Board, of the author, and of the great cause it commemorates and records."—[N. Y. Observer.

"Under many aspects this volume is worthy of careful study, but especially in respect to the general history of Protestant Missions and Missionary Societies."—[American Theological Review.

"The difficult task has been executed with eminent success. The 'Memorial Volume' is in every respect one of the most important contributions ever made in America to missionary literature."—[The Methodist.

"The facts embodied are of the deepest interest, and the manner in which they are presented makes the volume peculiarly readable."—[Boston Recorder.

"It is handsomely bound, beautifully and clearly printed."—Newburyport Daily Herald.

"An important contribution to our missionary literature."—[Bibliotheca Sacra.

"The volume cannot fail to arouse fresh interest for missions in the hearts of all Christian people."—[The New Englander.

"A treasury of information for all times, as well as an interesting volume for reading now."—[Vermont Chronicle.

"A noble and valuable volume, skillfully and thoroughly edited, and printed in the best style."—The Boston Review.

"Thousands of the followers of Christ will be anxious to avail themselves of its well chosen and well arranged treasures."—[The Macedonian.

"The clear, chaste style, the logic of its reasonings, the scrupulous accuracy of its statements, its candor and fairness, the avoidance of whatever might wound the feelings of opponents, or bear against other Boards and Organizations—these commend the book to the favor and confidence of the Christian public."—[Christian Mirror.

The volume contains Dr. Hopkins's Semi-Centennial Discourse (not before published), an account of the Jubilee Meeting, and twenty-four Portraits of the Board and its Missions; with an Appendix, and a copious analysis of contents. ... Sold by booksellers in Illinois.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON,

Without Re-Building.

LITTLEFIELD'S

BASE BURNING STOVES,

RAILWAY COAL BURNER,

Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,

AND THE NEW STOVE

MORNING GLORY.

VAN SHAACK.

No. 47 ..... STATE STREET ..... No. 47

Has the sale of these popular Stoves.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We shall sell our stock of

BONNETS, CLOAKS,

—AND—

CHILDRENS' HATS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

In order to run off the stock. Persons in want of the above cannot fail to be suited by calling at

41 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois,

Formerly S. J. Hueston and Shaw.

For Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,

BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

AND

Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers,

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.

Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to

JAMES WARRACK,

General Western Agent, 19 Lake st., Chicago.

WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The

LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships,

CITY OF NEW YORK, | EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, | KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, | GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER, | VIGO,
ETNA, | BOSPHORUS.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.

These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 19 Lasalle street, Chicago.

THAT LONG PIPE

STILL CONTINUES TO POUR FORTH

CARBON & KEROSENE OILS

IN ABUNDANCE.

And the mill is still running which grinds out

LAMPS, LAMPS,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY

AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM

No. 175 Lake Street.

THE GREAT TONIC AND INVIGORATOR.

BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Is used with success in cases of Dyspepsia, Impaired and Imperfect Digestion, Liver Complaint, ... and in all cases of General Debility, ... strengthening the weakened body, ... Sold at SMITH & DWYER'S ... Lake street, Chicago.

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. Hunter, Physicians for the diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS ... Patients ... Chicago ... JAMES HUNTER ... all diseases or affections of the

THROAT, LUNGS OR HEART,

... Office, No. 11 Adams street ... Chicago.

ADVERTISEMENT.—For $1.00 I will sell the recipe for making the celebrated ... Glue ... I propose to sell this recipe for One Dollar, to anyone ... Address R. C. GOOCH, ...

A CHANGE HAS TAKEN PLACE.—J. Ribbells, the old partner of Mr. Franz, has opened at his old stand at No. 82 Dearborn Street, where he will be happy to receive his old customers and as many new ones as may favor him with a call.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1861.

THE VAN WYCK INVESTIGATIONS.

The stolidity of the New York press on the subject of the report of the Investigating Committee on Government contracts, excites general surprise and disgust. The *Herald* simply ridicules the affair because the larceny was not planned on a larger scale. "Hoot awa' mon," says old Mr. Bennett; where Floyd and Van Buren pocketed their millions, these modern scapegraces have bagged only a few hundred thousands. The sole thing worthy of notice, according to the *Herald*, is the "lugging in of a few respectable names" in connection with the Cataline and Cummings jobs. This refers to Thurlow Weed. The ancient quarrel between Weed and his friends on the one side, and Bennett and his *Herald* on the other, has been made up, and now Secretary Seward and his Albany strategist have no more sturdy champion anywhere than their old time antagonist, James Gordon Bennett.

The *Tribune* stops in its publication of the report just at the place where it begins to pinch a certain person. The New York *Times* is deaf, dumb and blind as to the report, and not through ignorance, for Mr. Raymond himself is at the Capital. The *World* is not the newspaper to censure Mr. Alexander Cummings for reposing such high confidence in Mr. James Humphrey, for purchasing straw hats, linen pantaloons, Scotch ale, London porter, pickled tongues, selected herring and other delicate *entrees* for our volunteers, and for being so backward in filing his accounts in the War Office. And of course Mr. Cummings is not the man to cry out against other people's peccadilloes, with this record standing against himself. Pot must not call kettle black.

Forney's Philadelphia *Press* has not yet announced that the Committee have made a report. Certainly it has not alluded to any of its revelations. The country at large has learned to look in this paper and the New York *Herald* to find the earliest intimations of the Administration policy, and when it does so it is rarely misled or mistaken. When it is seen that Forney's *Press* is remarking upon the possible contingency that Mason and Slidell may be surrendered, it is to be taken for granted that it will be done; and when it is observed that the same journal is omitting all reference to certain alarming robberies, is not the assumption somewhat just that publicity is not desired in ministerial circles. A distinguished Senator asked the other day whether it was fair to expect that the Government would be more honest than the public press, and whether the people could expect Congress to right these egregious wrongs while the most influential newspapers are either sneering at their efforts, or ignoring them by shameful silence. Has the time arrived when the stealing of a few millions more, or less, from the public treasury is not accounted a crime, to be reprobated and punished? No nation can long survive the loss of public virtue; no nation ought to. These are solemn words, but we appeal to the readers of the TRIBUNE, we appeal to the President of the United States, whose fingers have never been soiled by a dollar that was not honestly earned, whether they are not true.

ENGLAND AND THE FUTURE.

That it is wise for a family, however rich and powerful they may be, to establish friendly relations with all about them, admits of not a particle of doubt. If bickerings and strife grow up between those neighbors, it is equally wise for the leading family to remain neutral, or if they must side with either party, to be sure to be found with those who are contending only for what is strictly just. The same principles apply and should control in national intercourse. National law is founded upon the principles of exact justice, and defines the mode by which that justice is applied to questions which must constantly arise between different nations in their commercial and social intercourse with each other.

As family feuds are but too apt to be transmitted from generation to generation, so hatred becomes hereditary between nations; and as between families, it works only evil and perhaps ruin to those who indulge it; so nations that embrace every opportunity to make war upon each other, work their mutual injury, and in the end utter ruin swallows up the weaker of the two. The bitterness towards Great Britain, which followed the Revolutionary war, had but partially subsided when the war of 1812 revived it in all its intensity. For the last ten, perhaps twenty, years it has been sensibly wearing away, till previous to the present rebellion, a toast to Her Majesty, the Queen of England, was everywhere "in the States" received with the greatest good will and the most hearty applause. Whatever kindly feeling had thus grown up towards England has been changed into the most intense bitterness by the sympathy she has manifested in the slaveholder's base effort to destroy the Government bequeathed to us by our fathers. Her ruling classes, and, it is now believed, a majority of her people as well, have, in their readiness to aid and abet the rebellion, shown their intense hatred of free institutions and their readiness to do all in their power to gratify that hatred. In this regard her hypocrisy renders her wickedness the more transparent and odious. For the last generation her princes and her people have ridiculed America because slavery was tolerated in the Southern half of the Republic; now when that very institution which, with hypocritical philanthropy, they have pretended to hate so cordially, rebels and determines to destroy the Constitution, the English nation seeks every pretext to bring on a war with the loyal States, that they may aid the traitors to effect their fiendish purpose.

What the result of a war with England while we are engaged in putting down the rebellion would be, no one can predict. Its immediate effect upon our commerce would of course be, disastrous; but though at first we might have the worst of the fight, our people would in a few months, or years at most, become thoroughly educated warriors, and though for a time acting on the defensive, a nation of twenty millions of freemen can raise and sustain armies on their own soil, invincible in numbers and in power, and navies that can sweep the commerce of Great Britain from the ocean. Depending upon that commerce for her national life, while war would prove disastrous to us, England may well fear, if it is to be a long war, for the existence of a large class of her commercial and manufacturing people. Every sea would swarm with Yankee privateers, and while our farmers would lack a foreign market for their products, England's machinery would stand still, her carrying trade would be at an end, and how her manufacturing population could live is a problem that her statesmen might find it exceedingly difficult to solve.

But whatever might be the immediate issue of a conflict between the United States and England, the course which her press and her people have pursued in giving aid and sympathy to the rebels, will not be forgotten or forgiven in half a century. In any event, the life and the growth of this nation are secure. From the nature of things, England cannot contain a population very much larger than she now has, while in half a century the loyal States of the Union will have very nearly, if not quite, A HUNDRED MILLIONS OF PEOPLE. The legacy of bitterness which the people of England are now preparing for their children, may within the lifetime of those now living, recoil upon her with tremendous power. Her hypocritical position and the malignity she manifests towards us, are well understood and appreciated. When old age comes upon her and India and Australia, and Canada and Ireland, with her other Islands of the ocean, all break away from her grasp, she will find her bitterest enemy in the people she has now so abused and insulted, and with whom she would wage a desolating war. Nations are punished in this life for their crimes, and the day of vengeance for England will not always tarry. When she reaches out her right arm to save slavery—a barbarism hateful alike to God and man—she will merit no mercy from mankind if the strength of that arm be broken forever. The hundred millions of men who are to people these States long before the history of the impending war can be fairly written, will avenge with terrible retribution the wrongs their fathers will receive if she espouses the cause of this wicked rebellion.

An Armed Negro.

The following is related of the battle of Drainsville, fought last week and gallantly won:

Colonel Jackson, of the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment, left his *negro servant* in charge of his horses while he advanced toward the enemy. Seeing two rebels who had discharged their muskets approaching him, the boy drew his carbine and threatened to shoot them if they did not surrender at once. Thus they did, and marched before him to the camp.

The act of the negro was clearly a violation of the Constitution according to the "conservative" press. What right had that nigger to have a carbine and threaten to shoot white rebels? How dare he take prisoners? We expect to see the "conservative" *Times* and *Journal* demand that this shooting darkey shall be driven from our lines, for infracting the Constitution. Negroes must only be allowed to fight on the side of the rebels and shoot Union soldiers. The country would go to eternal smash if they were employed to shoot rebels. How profound are the mysteries of flunkeyism!

A Sure Sign.

Whenever you see a paper sneeringly apply the term "Abolitionist," "ultraist," "fanatic," to loyal and earnest Union men or papers, you may safely set it down as a pro-slavery sheet, and one that loves slavery more than the Union. Whenever it speaks of itself as "conservative," it is another sure sign that its allegiance is transferred to the slave-master. "Conservative," in the sense in which these prints employ the word, means to conserve and protect the practice of slavery. Those who are conservative for the Union, are called "Ultraists" or "Abolitionists" by such papers. A city paper, which has professed to be Republican for several years, exhibits all the symptoms described above, and is becoming more and more pro-slavery every day. It already eats more secesh dirt on an average, than the Chicago *Times*, and that is not a little.

Arms from Europe.

It is estimated that nearly a quarter of a million stand of arms have been brought to this country during the past four months, by the Hamburg line of steamships. Besides these, a large amount of war material, including infantry and cavalry equipments, have been imported from Europe. The Bremen line, which has kept up a monthly communication, has, of course, though some of the cargoes have been very large, brought a less number. But during the four or five months past, it has undoubtedly brought a hundred and fifty thousand stand, besides equipments.

The Situation in Missouri.

The entire Department of Missouri is in excellent order. The military telegraph now by lines carefully guarded and kept open, keeps Gen. Halleck, at headquarters, in constant possession of means of intelligence to and from all quarters, and this advantage, joined to the railroad facilities also kept under strict control, enables him to dictate and avail himself of the most efficient use of troops. The work of breaking up and intimidating the guerilla operations of Price's hordes is being vigorously pushed, and the late brilliant success of Gen. Pope's division at Clinton and Milford, will have a powerful effect in this direction. Gen. Prentiss is doing excellent work in Northern Missouri. The brigades of Wyman and Sigel are also participating from Rolla in the same work, and the errand of the gallant Jennison on the Western border will not fail of like results. Price will "want 50,000 men" much more than ever before, and Missouri will never supply them.

The Fight at Allegheny Summit.

The facts as to the late fight between Gen. Johnson, of the rebels, and Gen. Milroy, the Federal commander, has fallen off largely since the first reports. From being the "most brilliant achievement of the war," it has come to stand beside Belmont, and requires a labored argument to show it was not a defeat.

Gen. Milroy took parts of some four or five regiments—the 2d Virginia, the 9th and 13th Indiana, the 25th and 32d Ohio—marched from Cheat Mountain to the Alleghenies, some thirty miles, and came upon the enemy in ambush, some two thousand strong, with his own men quite exhausted.

Our men discovered at the first fire that a great mistake had been made. They had been led to expect a different meeting. Scouts had reported the enemy only about a thousand strong, and in a place where they could easily be taken. Our men were all eagerness to bag them. They supposed themselves double as strong as the enemy. Instead of that, they were scarcely more than half as many. No wonder, then, that finding their mistake, and coming on a heavy fire, one or two of the regiments flinched badly at first. The 25th Ohio gave way in bad confusion, as we understand it, and our boys of the 2d Virginia winced considerably also, although not seriously. Both regiments, however, came up to the work in a short time, and we have it on good authority that the 2d acquitted themselves with great credit after they had recovered. The expedition was a volunteer one altogether, and companies were made up from the different regiments just as individuals offered.

☞ The best joke we have heard lately was got off by the Chicago *Times* of Tuesday. It gravely stated that the EVENING TRIBUNE was intended as a rival of the *Journal's!* In another column of the same page it announced that the *Times* was going to publish an evening edition. This is "where the gazelle comes in." The *Times* and *Journal* occupy the same pro-slavery bed, and are read and supported mainly by the same class of readers. While one was issued in the morning and the other in the evening, they did not come directly in competition with each other. But since the *Times* is to be issued at the same hour as the *Journal*, the twain will be eating from the same doughnut. As to the TRIBUNE, it represents a different class of people—the unconditional Unionists, who are for saving the great Republic, though slavery may be wiped out in the struggle to put down the rebellion. The TRIBUNE kind of subscribers are the straight, stern Union men, who love and defend the Union for the sake of the free institutions they enjoy under it. They have no affection for the Nation's shame and disease, and no desire to preserve the *cause* of the rebellion to breed future wars and disasters. They want Congress to enact a law confiscating every slave of every rebel, and thereby strike at the root of the rebellion.

No, there can be no rivalry between the TRIBUNE and either of those papers. They occupy one ground and we another. The insinuation of the *Times* would be ridiculous were it not ironical.

☞ Three of the Chicago daily papers have taken their positions on the great question of the day; the fourth is undecided. The TRIBUNE is for the Union at all hazards. It infinitely prefers the great Republic, one and indivisible, to the practice of slavery; and would abolish the latter to save the former.

The *Times* and *Journal* hunt in couples. The chief desire of each is to avoid hurting slavery. They profess some solicitude for the Union, but far more for the "divine institution." These prints should be classed as conditional Union, or quasi-secesh. The little *Post* is in the delightful frame of mind of the donkey between the two bundles of straw, but it rather inclines to the TRIBUNE side of the controversy, though it is very spiteful towards the TRIBUNE and rarely misses an opportunity to vent its bad feelings. The German daily papers are divided into those which are for the Union first and for Fremont second, and for Fremont first, and the Union second; but all are opposed to slavery as much as the TRIBUNE. The religious weeklies are all "sound on the goose." Save the Union and let slavery perish, say all of them.

☞ A late decision in Worcester County, Mass., is of interest to Methodist clergymen, a pastor of which denomination having sued his parish in Ware for a balance due him, and being defeated on the ground that under the parochial economy of Methodists nothing was *legally* due him; that the minister was sent to the parish by the presiding elder, not called by the parish; that all payments under such circumstances were voluntary and not the result of a legal agreement binding both sides.

— It is said the President has determined to confer the post of Brigadier General on Col. Corcoran, as soon as he is released.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Fate of the Homestead Bill—What it Provided, and how it was Lost—"No War with England"—A Principle to be established—The National Armory Question—How it is Pushed in behalf of Chicago—From the "Eastern Shore"—None of Gen. Dix's "Loyal Citizens" to be Found.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, December 24, 1861.

The Homestead Bill has gone to the place where no dogs bark. A few days after the session commenced, Mr. Lovejoy reported it, pure and simple, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which it was referred last summer. There seemed to be a desire on the part of some members to attach a soldier's bounty to it, and on the part of others to kill it entirely. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. This was not the place for it to secure the slumber which some persons desired to accord it, for Mr. Potter of Wisconsin very soon reported it back with an excellent provision for securing homes to soldiers or their widows and children. The bill provided that, as to ordinary settlers, an occupation of five years and the payment of ten dollars should secure a patent for 160 acres now held by the Government at $1.25 per acre, or eighty acres at $2.50 per acre—the settler to be the head of a family or twenty-one years of age, and a citizen of the United States. As to soldiers or seamen, it provided that the settler should receive the patent without the payment of any money, and irrespective of his age, condition or citizenship—this, together with a cash bounty of $30 for every three months' soldier or seaman, and $100 for every one serving more than six months, to be in lieu of all other claims, such as bounty land warrants, prize money, etc. The bill was admirably drawn to cover the rights of all classes of settlers in the public domain, and to promote the general welfare. Nothing can be more foolish than to attempt to pay our soldiers now with bounty land warrants, as we did after the Mexican war and that of 1812. Six hundred and sixty thousand warrants issued simultaneously, or nearly so, would reduce the market price to $10 per warrant, or even less: so that the money value would be no compensation. But if the soldier should wish to locate his warrant and secure a homestead, the bill provided amply for meeting the case, without cost or restriction. At the same time it opened the doors to the millions at home, as well as the thousands in camp and afloat. The bill was postponed till the first Monday in February, by a sectional vote—the East and border slave States against the West; yeas 88, nays 50. Kellogg of Michigan, Porter of Indiana, and Riddle of Ohio, voted for the postponement, and Blair and Lozear of Pennsylvania, Clark, F. A. Conkling, Fenton, Frank and Van Horn, of New York, against it. Otherwise it was a distinctly sectional vote. The only member from the border slave States voting against the postponement was Whaley, of Western Virginia. The vote is considered decisive of the fate of the bill, and indeed of the homestead principle, in this Congress.

"No war with England," is the substance of all the givings-out from Government circles. Such too, is the judgment of nearly all, except the secession sympathizers—Vallandigham, Cox, Ben Wood *et al.* Without knowing what is the nature of the demands made upon our Government, it may be assumed that the principle will be asserted that neither England, nor any other maratime power, can allow the precedent to be established that a Captain of an armed vessel can board an unarmed vessel and declaring this thing to be contraband and that man or thing to be a lawful prize, constitute himself judge, jury and sheriff all combined. Such is the tenor of the continental press, and while we may reply that England has heretofore established just that class of precedents, we must admit that there is something to be said on that side of the question. There are those who believe that England is determined to fight us on this pretext or some other. They argue that she is making extensive warlike preparations in Canada, and that she never makes such preparations for nothing. If it shall prove true that her government is bent upon war, and will be satisfied with nothing but war, it will be our policy, upon receiving the first blow, to confiscate every dollar's worth of English property in the United States at one swoop. We should thus get from five hundred to one thousand millions of dollars to begin with. If it be true that the usages of civilized warfare forbid the confiscation of private property except on the high seas, it is equally true that civilization forbids nations to make war on each other except for *valid cause*, for which no remedy can be found in negotiation.

The committee of citizens appointed to use all honorable efforts for the establishment of a national armory and foundry at Chicago, are still hard at work at both ends of the avenue. A valuable auxiliary has appeared, in the person of Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, who is doing his interest in that behalf believing as he does that such a work will largely promote the development of the iron resources of Michigan. The Michigan and Wisconsin members are for Chicago. The Kansas members—Lane and Pomeroy of the Senate, and Conway of the House—are also indefatigable for Chicago, saying that if Kansas does not now show her gratitude to that city she ought never to hope for mercy hereafter. The Indiana members are for Chicago as against Pittsburgh, and the New York members will be found in the same category. Indeed, many of the latter delegation have expressed themselves for Chicago as a first choice. Pennsylvania will be found unanimous for Pittsburgh, of course. Speaker Grow indicated his opinion that Chicago was the most formidable candidate against Pittsburgh by giving every *other* candidate a place on the committee, and Pittsburgh two places, with the chairmanship to boot. Chicago is not represented at all except, perhaps, incidentally by Mr. Kellogg of Michigan. The Iowa members are instructed for Rock Island, and are represented in the committee by Mr. Vandever. The result of all this committee-packing is that no place can be agreed upon by a majority, and thus the whole question is likely to come directly before Congress on its merits, unless they report, as there is some probability, in favor of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, to select the site. Before that can be done, however, two votes must be taken in the House: 1st, whether it is expedient to have such an Armory at all; and 2d, whether Chicago is, or is not, the choice of a majority of the members. If the former is decided in the affirmative I am inclined to think the latter will be also, for I think the New England members, who are generally opposed to any new Armory, would vote for Chicago as against any other place on the map.

I have late and reliable advices from the eastern shore of Virginia, derived from officers of the 4th Wisconsin Regiment, which formed a part of the expedition to Accomac and Northampton counties. They contradict utterly the statements embodied in Gen. Dix's proclamation, and echoed in the President's message. They say that there is not a loyal white man in Northampton county. In fact, one could not be found to take a certain Post Office which required to be filled. The laying down of arms, they represent to have been the sheerest pantomime.

The arms were not laid down—they were *hidden*. The reason is obvious. Fifty-seven per cent. of the population of Northampton county are slaves. In Accomac the case is different. There is a fair sprinkling of loyal whites in that county, and (if I recollect rightly), less than twenty-per cent. of slaves.

The War Department has decided that Gov. Yates may re-commission the resigned officers (Kune, etc.,) of the Hecker regiment (24th Illinois), either in their own or other regiments.

The Aspect in Missouri—Secretary Chase and the Currency Question—Our Sea Coast Generals.

[From our own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, December 23, 1861.

Gen. Pope's successes in Missouri are hailed by members with that exultation which may be pardoned among persons who had settled down in the belief that defeat and disgrace are our allotted portion. Congress is indeed beginning to look with much hope towards Gen. Halleck and the Western army. Frank Blair's attempt to explain army Order No. 3 has had a good effect in one view, namely, that people believe he spoke with the consent of Gen. Halleck, if not at his request. There never was a time in the world's history when a warm-hearted, self-sacrificing people were so ready to heap rewards upon energy, capacity, common humanity, and common sense in their rulers or generals, as in this our day and generation. Who shall pluck these immortal honors?

The financial question is exciting some interest, now that the House Committee on Ways and Means have taken hold of it. We have run through with nearly all the specie that the people will lend us, and have come to the uncertain resource of paper. The banks of issue are making an enormous effort to induce Congress to *add* Treasury notes to the existing paper currency of the several States, rather than to *substitute* Treasury notes therefor. In other words, they want the paper circulation doubled, and they are trying to show that no bad effect would result from such a policy—that prices would not be so greatly increased as some people might imagine. This plan is in direct contravention of Secretary Chase's recommendation. His proposition is to put the Treasury notes in the place of the existing paper currency, and not to pile it on top of that currency. He says that the banks have borrowed some two hundred millions of dollars from the people in the form of notes circulating as money, but the people would rather lend this two hundred millions to the Government than to the banks; therefore let the banks gradually pay back this money, so that the people can loan it to the Government. The plan which the banks of issue present, proposes to get something out of nothing—to eat your cake and have it too—to set up a kind of perpetual motion in the Treasury building to furnish the Government with funds to all eternity, and never run dry.

A new plan seems to have been devised by some of our generals on the Atlantic coast, for dealing with the negroes, namely: to treat them so barbarously that they will prefer to stay with their masters, and even fight for them, rather than come to us. Gen. Sherman appears to be putting it in execution quite thoroughly. The order of this officer excluding newspaper correspondents from the Federal lines is regarded the last refuge of an incompetent pro-slavery general, who has no heart in the war, and no head capable of leading and directing an army. Naturally enough Sherman and Dupont disagree. The latter is a bold, prompt, energetic officer, who believes with Macaulay that "*languid* war can do nothing which negotiation or submission could not do better." Hence he is for hitting right and left, and following up victories without giving the enemy time to recover. If the supreme command had been in Com. Dupont's hands, Savannah would have been in our possession long ago.

OUR KENTUCKY LETTER.

From the 34th Illinois—The late affair on Green River—Why we do not move Forward—Incidents of the late Fight. Trophies to be Sold—The 34th ordered out on duty—Condition of the Regiment, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
HEADQUARTERS 34TH REGIMENT ILL. VOL.,
MUNFORDSVILLE, KY, Camp Wood, Dec. 22, 1861.

On our arrival at this Camp on the 17th inst., we found a battle raging on the south side of the river, about two miles from this Camp. It seems that the rebels, not anticipating so large a force here, started from Cave City with three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, six hundred Texas rangers, and six pieces of artillery. They had got within two miles of the river, when they encountered the pickets of Col. Willich's 32d regiment Indiana Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Von Trebor.

[Our correspondent's account of the fight that followed is full and in detail, but has already been anticipated from other sources. We give the latter parts of his letter.—EDS.]

Every one concedes that could reinforcements have been sent over the river when the battle first commenced, every rebel would have been taken prisoner.

You ask, "Why did they not cross over?" I will tell you. It is the same red-tape arrangement that has characterized this whole war. When Gen. Buel ordered the army to advance, he gave Gen. McCook strict orders not to cross over the river under any circumstances, so that when the firing commenced the whole army was on the North bank of Green river swearing bloody murder because they could not plunge into the river, cross over and engage the enemy. Gen. McCook immediately telegraphed to Gen. Buell at Louisville for permission to cross, but before a reply could be had, the rebels were retreating.

In my judgment this is wrong. Gen. Buell should tell his Brigadier-General to go forward and to do the best they could under the circumstances, holding them strictly responsible for what they do. The railroad company are busy repairing the bridge blown up by order of Buckner, and will be done in about two weeks. This is one of the grandest structures of modern times, and for beauty, workmanship and grandeur, is not equalled by the bridge at Niagara Falls. The butments are built from the foundation to the level of the track. The rebels mined one of them, and it fell in a mass of ruins. They also tried another one, but the charge proved harmless.

They will make trussle work of timber to supply the place of stone work.

The rebels were reported about three miles from here tearing up and carrying off the track, when Gen. Johnson's brigade was ordered out on a reconnoissance but discovered nothing.

The 34th Illinois regiment, Col. Kirk, was ordered out on picket duty the night of the battle, and Gen. McCook gave the job of holding the enemy in check should they attack that night which all anticipated, to this regiment, the ground formerly having been held by two regiments.

Your humble servant slung a musket over his shoulder, took forty rounds of catridges, and mounted on a horse made reconnoissances with our scouts.

The enemy's pickets and scouts were seen in every direction, and their cavalry swords could be heard as they clanked by their sides, but they concluded not to try again.

Among the trophies taken was a cartridge box, marked "H. Lofton," and a double barrelled shot gun, marked "B. H. Castle, Bastion, Texas." It is a splendid gun, the stock being finely carved. All the trophies taken are to be sold at auction, the 23d, for the benefit of the wives of the slain.

As an evidence of the popularity of the 34th regiment, Col. Kirk, and of his ability and efficiency as a commanding officer I need only say that the Government has appointed as a Commission to examine the qualifications of volunteer officers, Brigadier General Woods, an old West Point Cadet and United States army officer, Col. Smith, a regular from the service; and Col. E. N. Kirk, commanding the 34th Illinois regiment, from the volunteer service. Another strong evidence is that Lieut. Col. Bosworth, of the 34th Illinois, has been appointed Brigade Inspector for the Fifth Brigade commanded by General Wood.

Col. Bosworth is a thorough military man, of great daring, and great physical endurance, and is always on duty.

This regiment is well officered, well drilled, and anxious for a fight. They yelled like devils when they were ordered to form line of battle, and march on the double quick for the river, and were awful mad when the battle was over and they had no hand in it. The Adjutant is D. Scovitt, from Sterling, Illinois, and is a gentleman, a thorough disciplinarian, and does his duties faithfully and well, and is popular. The Major has just joined the regiment, having been sick ever since it entered the service.

This division of the army will move forward as soon as the bridge is done.

Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, presents a splendid flag to Negley's Brigade to-morrow. He says Buckner has threatened him, and that this will be a good time for him to come and settle his little pique.

It will be a good joke if he comes.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The Sudden Uprising of Secesh Bridge Burners on the North Missouri railroad—Some of the Incendiaries Caught and Probably Shot—Action of Birge's Sharp Shooters. The great Haul of Prisoners by Gen. Pope's Expedition—The $10,000 Levy on the Secesh—First Rate Unionists—Death of Thornton Grimsley—Gen. Sigel—Big Steamboat Contract, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23, 1861.

The sudden outbreak on the North Missouri railroad and the burning of bridges and wholesale destruction of property was undoubtedly intended by the rebels to divert attention to that region while Price's recruits and his former men escape to the South. If such was the intention, it will signally fail and the outrages recoil upon their heads in the severest manner. Gen. Halleck has already issued orders to shoot the bridge burners on sight, and to impress the slaves of rebels and if necessary the rebels themselves into service for repairing the road. This morning we hear that forty of the incendiaries have been caught and summarily dealt with. There is no doubt about the catching, and a high official at Headquarters intimates the balance in such a mysterious way as to confirm the same report brought by an express messenger from St. Charles this morning. Gen. Halleck has nerve enough and means sufficient to make an example of the North Missouri bridge burners, and it will not be his fault if the rebels guilty of these last outrages escape. If they are caught, a short shrift and a stout rope will finish the business. The secesh have their version of the cause of the bridge-burning, and as usual, it is a story of Federal outrages. The origin of the incendiarism has its cause very remote from the explanation given by the secesh. What follows is probably in a measure true, and yet is not to be connected with the burning of the bridges. It seems that Birge's sharp shooters are stationed at Renick, and have, through some cause, (alleged to be ignorance of the form of requisitions,) failed to receive the usual supplies from the Commissary's Department of this city. Requiring subsistence, some officers of the regiment have purchased in the name of the Government, though without authority, large supplies from the inhabitants along the North Missouri Railroad. The vouchers were irregularly drawn, and not at all in form, so that the holders failed to procure their money from the Treasury in this city. Feeling highly incensed at this treatment, and not understanding the causes which led to the same, it is reported that they have roused the people along the road to a high pitch of excitement and threatened the road for some time past. Still, as repeated above, this story is highly improbable—at least such a feeling could only have formed part of the incendiary plot.

Gen. Pope's success in bagging the rebels during the past week occasions much rejoicing, and no class is so highly delighted as the troops. The call for a forward movement resounds through our lines everywhere, and it is believed that now is the time to assail Price before he has a chance to escape again to the Arkansas line. The number of prisoners captured by Gen. Pope's command surpasses any capture since the commencement of the war. Gen. McClellan, in Western Virginia bagged a thousand at one time, but none of our generals have ever bagged as high as 1,300. Beside this single batch, the scouting parties sent out by Pope took another lot of one hundred and sixty rebels, and with the captures made during the past week by expeditions from Sedalia, Tipton, Syracuse and vicinity, we have now on hand nearly twenty-five hundred more prisoners than we had a week ago. This sounds very well for an army comparatively idle, and at this rate Price will soon be without men. The adroitness displayed in throwing the enemy off his guard and creating the impression that no movement was intended during the winter is worthy of commendation.

The collection of the $10,000, levied on the rebels by order of Gen. Halleck for the benefit of the suffering exiles from the interior of Missouri, is in progress. The assessed parties received their notices generally on Friday, and probably deemed it an unlucky Friday. They have five days' grace, and if they don't pay up by that time, other measures will be resorted to. Three of them have paid; some swear they never will pay, and some make affidavit that they cannot pay. There will be no difficulty, however, in collecting the amount. It is somewhat amusing to notice how suddenly notorious secessionists have become "first rate Union men." Among these new converts is Robert A. Barnes, President of the State Bank, who has been assessed for $400. He professes not to care a ... for the money, but don't like the stigma of being on the black list. Perhaps some of your readers may remember the correspondence found by Gen. Lyon at Boonville, in which a letter from Barnes to Claib. Jackson was discovered. The State was then entitled to $800,000 from the banks, with which the July interest on State bonds was to be paid. Jackson conceived the idea of appropriating the money to arming the State. Barnes wrote to Jackson that the State Bank's proportion had better be transferred to the Treasurer's credit at one of the branches, say at Fayette, so as to be secure from Gen. Lyon and Frank Blair and the Black Republicans. Verily, Barnes is now a first rate Union man.

This suggests that the recent sudden death of Thornton Grimsley has been charged by some to unnatural excitement on the subject of his assessment of $300, as part of the levy just mentioned by Halleck's order. It is denied by Grimsley's partner, Mr. Stausberg, that the deceased knew anything about such an assessment, or was at all excited just before his death, which was very sudden. The denial must be received as conclusive. Thornton Grimsley, notwithstanding the profuse eulogy heaped upon him in the columns of the *Republican*, was one of the worst secessionists we have ever had in St. Louis, and has been one of the most objectionable ultra pro-slavery men that the friends of free labor ever contended against. Even before his death, and more frequently since, because his decease fixes the public mind upon him more earnestly, he was spoken of in terms not fit to be reproduced, now that the grave covers his sins with the mantle of charity, for his active connection, many years ago, with the burning of a negro for stabbing an officer trying to arrest him. It is not strange that he was a secessionist.

Great competition is going on among the steamboat owners and interests for the contract about to be awarded for conveying Government freight from St. Louis to Cairo. The contest is a triangular one between the old Memphis Packet Company, and Commodore Bart Able, and Capt. White and others of Alton, Ill. It is probable one of the two last mentioned will receive the contract, as there is an old grudge against the Memphis line for their course early in our troubles, when they talked and acted secession glibly and persistently.

The case of General Sigel is beginning to attract attention. Sigel's friends complain that he has been badly treated. The only specification is that several regiments belonging to his division have been attached to other divisions—one of them being with Pope and another in Kansas with Gen. Hunter. Two regiments raised for him by his friends in New York were sent to the Potomac. While he still retains nominal command of a division, scarcely a brigade remains, and Sigel himself feels very sore about it, though he is too much of a soldier to show it plainly. Sigel is modest and reserved, and while others are ever ready to press their own claims, he belongs to a different class. As nobody has ever charged Sigel with incompetency or corruption, and as he has on the contrary shown military ability of the highest order, it would be a great misfortune to lose his services. This calamity is by no means impossible, as his resignation is freely discussed.

What to do with the prisoners is a question which will require considerable deliberation. The *Democrat* to-day suggests that they be set to work rebuilding the North Missouri Railroad—but that is unnecessary since Gen. Halleck's order compelling the resident secessionists to do it. Another proposition is that they shall be sent to the Canada border to construct fortifications along the frontier. The *Republican* thinks they should be apportioned among cities in the Northwest, and suggests the confinement of a lot in the Alton penitentiary.

Capt. Carpenter, of the Jessie Scouts, has just arrived in the city from Memphis, Tenn. He was reported killed last week, but it appears he was scouting with three companions between Fort Holt and Paducah, when the Confederates hove in sight. His three companions ran, but Carpenter threw up his hands and stood still. One of his companions was caught. The other two escaped, and reported Carpenter killed. He passed himself off as a Confederate prisoner from Missouri, having escaped from Cairo.

The one hundred and seventy-three kegs of powder seized on Dr. Jackson's farm near Glasgow has all arrived at Jefferson City in safety. It is part of a lot of four thousand kegs taken from the magazine of Laflin, Smith & Boies, in April last, and conveyed to Jefferson City by order of Claib. Jackson. The powder was removed from the latter place at the time of the taking of Camp Jackson.

It appears that the dispatch sent to Gen. Grant in pursuance of which that officer sent the last load of Camp Jackson boys back from Cairo to this city was the result of good intention, but mistaken zeal, on the part of a well meaning military officer who thought he had discovered an immense mare's nest. It was in short all a mistake, but has been dropped with only a reprimand to the officer who caused the trouble.

Since Saturday the falls of snow have whitened mother earth, and to-night we are having a slight spirit of sleighing.

OUR ANNAPOLIS LETTER.

The Burnside Expedition—Grand Review of Forces—List of the Regiments—Health and Spirit of the Troops—Prospects and Promise of the Expedition.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 20th, 1861.

I reached here yesterday morning, in time to witness the review of Burnside's division, by Gen. Foster, accompanied by Gov. Hicks and the members of the Maryland Legislature. This magnificent military spectacle took place on the fine parade ground, about a mile from Annapolis, on which occasion thirteen thousand Union volunteers were reviewed by Brigadier General J. G. Foster. The day was delightful and the field in excellent condition. The review commenced at about 10 o'clock, a. m., and finished about 12. The following are the regiments forming the three brigades reviewed:

First Brigade—Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Col. Upton; Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. Kurtz; Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Col. Lee; Tenth Connecticut, Col. Russell; and the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Col. Stevenson.

Second Brigade—Eighth Connecticut, Colonel Harland; Fifty-first New York, Colonel Ferrero; Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Col. Hartranft; and the Fifty-third New York, Col. D'Epineuil.

Third Brigade—Eleventh Pennsylvania, Colonel Coulter; Twenty-first Massachusetts, Colonel Morse; and the Fifth Regiment N. Y. V. Cavalry, Col. Deforest.

After the review they marched past the General and members of the Legislature, and proceeded to their several encampments.

From their movements on the field, it would be fair to suppose that "Burnside's mosquito fleet" would exert a *loyalizing* influence over any section of country, and no doubt they will put something worse than fleas in the rebels' ears, presenting their bills in such a way that no *exchange* will be talked of. To-day (20th) the division was again reviewed by Gen. Burnside, and the present indications are that the expedition will move towards its destination in a few days. To-day, the Connecticut 11th Regiment of Infantry arrived, and the vessels of the expedition, consisting of five gunboats and numerous transports, now lie in the bay ready to receive the troops, who seem to fairly ache to get into a warmer section of country, and have an opportunity to warm up the inhabitants. The health of the soldiers is good, and the present fine weather has an exhilarating effect upon them, so that we shall probably not be disappointed in expecting a good report of them.

A DAY AMONG THE POTOMAC CAMPS.

Col. Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1861.

Yesterday I spent the day riding among the hills of Virginia, and visiting the camps and forts on the extreme left of the army of the Potomac. These were the camps of the regiments composing the divisions of Generals Heintzelman and Sumner. Fort Lyon, near the headquarters of Gen. Heintzelman, is the largest fort in Virginia. It occupies seventeen and a half acres, and, when completed, is to be manned by two hundred guns. A large number of these are already in position, commanding the whole country for miles around. The eminence upon which the fort is built is but two or three miles from the Potomac, and furnishes a fine view of river scenery, including Alexandria and Washington. There are at this time some three hundred men constantly at work upon the fortifications, which it is supposed it will take two years to finish. Query—Does not this look to something beyond the rebellion?

Mason's Hill, as it is called, is some three or four miles south-west from Fort Lyon, and was the homestead of Dr. Mason, now a surgeon in the rebel army. The place has been abandoned by the proprietor, and I found six or eight of the boys of the Michigan Second "confiscating" the Doctor's dwelling, taking off clapboards and the like, which they were about carrying off for fuel. The usual order of confiscation had been followed in this case. That is, the fences are first taken, then the out-houses, thirdly the barn, and lastly the house. They "reckoned the Doctor had better staid at home, and been a good Union man." Whether a man's Union sentiments avail him much there, however, is questionable.

Seeing a company of soldiers carrying off the fence at another place, and noticing that they were fast approaching the house, in the confiscating process, I stopped and asked one of the soldiers if they made no distinction between the property of Union men and rebels. "Well," said he, "I guess they're pretty much all *secesh* about here, anyhow."

The camp of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Farnsworth, is situated near Cloud's Mill, about 2½ miles west of Alexandria. It is on a hill side, sloping to the south, with a fine stream of water running at its base, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it was chosen. Here I found the Colonel, and many other old friends, including Lieut. Colonel Gamble, Major Beveridge, Drs. Hard and Crawford, Adjutant Waite, Capts. Cleveland, Medill, Duston, &c., &c.

"All were well except the sick," and as a general thing the men seemed contented and happy on the "sacred soil." There were but eight or ten in the camp hospital, and none of those were considered dangerous. Some ten or a dozen, however, had been left in the hospital at Camp Illinois, besides which, a number excused on account of sickness, were occupying their own tents.

The whole regiment is now supplied with sabres and pistols, and a portion with carbines besides. The boys have already commenced active service, fifty having been detailed on a scouting expedition on Thursday night. They left camp about midnight, but a few minutes after receiving the order, and did not return until morning. They did not meet the enemy.

The Bankrupt Law.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

You have published an abstract in your paper of a bankrupt law, which you represent has been reported to Congress by the Committee appointed at the extra session in July. This is a mistake. I am not aware that the Committee has made any report. Several drafts of laws have been submitted for the consideration of the Committee. The defects in the law you refer to in your paper of the 20th inst., are apparent, and that law, I am confident, if sanctioned by the Committee, will not pass Congress without material modification. Truly yours,

JOHN HUTCHINS.

[REMARKS.—The Bill, an abstract of which we published, was the one drawn by William Allen Butler, Esq., of New York, representing, we believe, a Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Our own comment upon it at the time was that it should, and doubtless would, be greatly modified, if passed at all. No abstract has yet been made public of other bills in the Committee's hands.]

A Woman's Inquiry.

Editors Tribune:

Can you inform the public why it is that soldiers are dependent on female labor for the necessaries of life. In the first panic the women were anxious to show their good will by testimonials of regard in unpaid labor. Now there are constant appeals to women for blankets, woolen socks, mittens, woolen shirts, &c., the most indispensable wants excepting food. In the Revolutionary war the country had no manufactories. Wool was carded and spun by women, and heavy blankets were found in every family.

Young women now do not card or spin, and many do not knit, as machinery has so far outstripped all such tardy business. The mothers and grandmothers have toiled the long autumn, through the cares and duties of housewifery, to get the soldiers comfortable, and still the cry comes, the soldiers want blankets.

I think had women kept back from the first and aided only in home affairs, so that their husbands might meet the taxes for the war, the regular supply of manufactured articles would have, by this times found a channel more satisfactory to all concerned. Now the supplies coming as donations may be totally unequal. A soldier may have a shirt so entirely different from his exchange as to take cold as he alternates from one to the other; blankets of all qualities, instead of a heavy army blanket, and so on through the whole. My heart is pained to learn that young men who have left pleasant homes to serve their country should die for want of suitable clothing.

What are the Commissioners doing? Pocketing the money appropriated, and begging for the soldiers while they suffer? Some explanation is wanted. We cannot make blankets if they are to be bought. It is unjust to place our soldiers in the light of suffering beggars.

Loda Mills Burned.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
LODA, Iroquois county, Dec. 24, 1861.

The Loda Mills, at this place, took fire this afternoon, and were completely destroyed. The loss is probably $15,000, with no insurance.

G. & S.

Thanks to Col. Mulligan.

In the House of Representatives on Friday, the 20th inst., Mr. Arnold of Illinois offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the thanks of Congress be presented to Colonel James A. Mulligan and the gallant officers and soldiers under his command, who bravely stood by him against a greatly superior force in his heroic defence of Lexington, Missouri.

Resolved, That the Twenty-third regiment of Illinois volunteers—the Irish Brigade—in testimony of their gallantry on that occasion, are authorized to bear upon their colors the word "Lexington."

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate these resolutions to Colonel Mulligan and his officers and soldiers.

Mr. ARNOLD—Mr. Speaker, Congress will but give expression to the popular feeling of the country in passing the resolutions which have been read. It is universally felt that the defence of Lexington was one of the most gallant acts of the war. The young soldier who conducted that defence is a constituent, friend, and formerly a law student with me, and therefore it is peculiarly grateful to my feelings to be the medium of presenting these resolutions.

For many days surrounded by an immensely superior force, the gallant volunteers, fresh from civil life, under Col. Mulligan, maintained the defence, and never yielded until their ammunition was expended and they had been without water for many weary hours.

The Irish Brigade has been recruited mainly at Chicago, and the names of Montgomery and Shields, borne by companies of the brigade, lost no credit in the dashing charges, and patient and persistent defenses of these brave men.

This war, brief as it has been, has furnished many examples, of our Irish and German citizens vying with Americans in their zeal and patriotism in maintaining the honor of our Flag.

When the history of the campaign in Missouri shall be written, the names of Lyon, Sigel and Mulligan will be forever associated.

I hope the resolutions will be unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Seizure of Rebel Property by the United States.

As the Constitution will not admit of the confiscation of the estate of rebels, Mr. Blair has devised a bill repealing certain portions of the act of August 6, and by which the lands of the rebels can be taken by the Government without a violation of the provision of the Constitution. The amendment is as follows:

SECTION 21. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 6, 1861, as provides for the assessment and sale of lots and lands in the following States, namely: Virginia, east of the Allegheny mountains, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, be, and the same is, hereby repealed; and the title to all lots and lands in said States above named, and in that part of the State of Virginia east of the Allegheny mountains, is hereby declared to be vested in the United States, in case said States shall fail on or before —— day —— eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to pay into the Treasury of the United States their proportion of the direct tax assessed against said States by the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes."

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, that any persons who were the owners of any lands or lots in any of the above-named States, are and have been loyal to the Government of the United States, he shall be authorized by patent to revert the title, to the parties who formerly owned the same, subject, however, to the just claims of lien or all loyal citizens, and of citizens of all foreign governments at peace with the United States.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That all such lands and lots in the above enumerated States, as shall appear to have been the property of rebels or disloyal citizens, shall be held by the Government for the purpose of paying all damages suffered by loyal citizens at the hands of rebels, or at the hands of the officers and soldiers of our own armies, and also for the purpose of satisfying any grants of lands to the officers and soldiers of our army for their services during the present rebellion.

The Reported Escape of Col. Corcoran.

In our recent dispatches our readers were informed of the rumor that Col. Corcoran had escaped from jail at Charleston during the late great fire in that city. The intelligence was brought to New York by Lieut. Samuel D. Hurd, of the Second Maine regiment, who was recently a prisoner in Charleston jail, and arrived by way of Fortress Monroe. Lieut. Hurd states that the flames spread to the jail, but that no movement was made to let the prisoners out. The guards usually stationed around the building were away, and no soldiers were visible. Mr. Hurd states that Col. Corcoran was the first one to leap through the window, exclaiming as he went out, "Here goes for Beaufort or the North." Mr. Hurd was the next, and as he struck the pavement, he says half a dozen others came upon him, and the whole room was speedily emptied of its inmates. They spent the night in the vicinity of the flames, keeping together as well as they could—many of them being severely wounded. They had nothing to eat and nothing to drink, except some liquor which a portion of their number got from the cellars of houses from which the occupants had been driven by the fire.

At about ten o'clock guards were sent to take them in charge. They treated them with great brutality, striking with their guns those of them who did not move quickly enough. One of the soldiers told the sergeant of the guard that Colonel Corcoran was missing. His reply was that perhaps he was burned—if not, he must be hunted up. Men were sent to look after him. At two o'clock the prisoners were driven to Castle Pinckney again, where they were left in the open court-yard through the whole of that day and the following night, without shelter of any kind and with no other clothing than that in which they made their escape. Colonel Corcoran was not in Castle Pinckney with the rest of the prisoners, nor had Mr. Hurd been able to obtain any intelligence concerning him. He thinks it probable that he made an effort to escape to Beaufort.

On Thursday, Hurd and half a dozen others of the wounded prisoners were told that they would be sent North. Six others, named Frank Tunes, of New York; Nicholson, of Vermont, and McBrien, Wilson and Millott, were also released on taking an oath not to serve again against the South nor reveal anything they might have learned there. They were all put into a railroad train and taken to Richmond, and thence to Norfolk—having nothing to eat or drink on the way. From Norfolk they were sent under a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Washington.

— There are preparations for 1,000 guns for the defence of the harbor of New York, but there are not 1,000 guns ready, and a long time must elapse before they can be supplied. Some five hundred good guns, however, are in place in the inner and outer harbor, and two hundred others of an inferior quality. The Government is prosecuting the work as fast as possible.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The investigation into the cause of the collision of the steamers Belle Creole and Freestone, was concluded by the Board of Local Inspectors at Cincinnati on the 18th, and they find that the act was one of reprehensible carelessness on the part of Pilot Rice, of the Freestone, and they have suspended his license as a punishment.

—In the War Department for land service, the French plan is now partially adopted, and all guns are received on trial, but subject to the several sorts of tests, at the rate of one in ten. If the quality is good they are purchased, no matter who is the maker. The Government is sparing no pains to protect its interests in this respect. There are but few really capable makers of guns in the country, and these are doing all they can.

—Capt. Orton, of the Attica (Ill.) company of Sharpshooters attached to Col. Birge's St. Louis Regiment, died at his home in the former place, a few days ago.

—The recent fire at Charleston, full details of which appear in the *Courier* of the 16th instant, is even more calamitous and destructive than it was at first supposed to be. The aggregate loss of property in buildings, goods, &c., is almost incredible. The *Courier* roughly estimates it at not less than ten millions of dollars, on which the insurance was comparatively limited. Most of the policies were in Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, and other Southern companies, many of which will be unable to pay one-fourth the amount incurred. There is also considerable insurance in Northern companies, which, under existing difficulties, is not expected to be paid.

—The climate is our terrible enemy at Port Royal. Of Gen. Sherman's 15,000 men, in one month 5,000 had been on the sick list.

—At New York on the 23d, the Government was paying for ships bought for military purposes. Most of the ships were to have been paid for in Treasury notes, and sellers complain at being manouvered out of forty days' interest.

—On Saturday, the 14th inst., the Hustings Court at Richmond entered an order that all free negroes be sold who do not pay their taxes by the January term of the court.

—Captain D. D. Porter's expeditionary fleet of mortar-boats is expected to be ready for active service in a short time. All the officers detailed for it were ordered to report on the 24th, at New York. Four of the boats arrived on Tuesday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to receive their armament. Their names are: the barkentine Bores Bellds and the schooners John Griffiths, Racer and S. P. Williams. The schooners S. C. Jones, G. A. Ward, S. Brewer, Henry James, Soprona, Norfolk Packet and Arietta are expected at the Yard. Each boat will carry a thirteen-inch mortar.

—Mr. Grimes announces that he will soon introduce a bill into the U. S. Senate, to place certain wards of the Washington hospitals in charge of homœopathic physicians.

—The Senate have not yet passed the House bill appropriating the ways and means for building iron clad steam vessels. It is supposed that it will require four months to complete them. They will each carry two guns of very heavy calibre, and Congress will no doubt pass upon them at an early day. Of this class the lakes need a large fleet at once.

—Among the papers accompanying the President's late message on the Tripartite expedition to Mexico, was the project of a treaty with Mexico, sent home by minister Corwin, which provides for the payment of $11,000,000 by our Government to Mexico, to be applied to the satisfaction of English and French creditors, and for a grant to the United States of extensive commercial privileges, as well as the adjustment of all our outstanding debts, and a right of transit across Mexican territory for our troops and munitions of war.

—The Detroit *Free Press* of the 25th notices that the merchant vessels belonging to parties on this side of the river, that have been laying in Canadian ports, are being removed to this side, as in case they should get frozen in, and a war should break out with England, they would probably be confiscated.

—The Toronto *Globe* of the 22d says twelve 24-pounder guns arrived at the Fort yesterday morning from Quebec *via* the Grand Trunk Railway. Six of large calibre arrived in the afternoon. Fifty more are now on their way up from Kingston, and it is stated that several of them will be forwarded to Hamilton, London, St. Catherines, and other places.

—A decision of interest to volunteers and recruiting officers has just been decided in Cincinnati, when Judge Paddoch, on a *habeas corpus*, decided to discharge from custody a volunteer who had signed an enlistment roll but had not been sworn in, and refused the oath. He could not be held, and his detention was illegal.

—The New England Society in the city of New York celebrated its Fifty-sixth anniversary last Monday evening by a dinner at the Astor House. Speeches were made by Wm. M. Evarts, the Rev. Drs. Adams and Storrs, Gov. Curtin, of Penn., Chas. Anderson and others, with a poem by John G. Saxe. The following letter from Secretary Seward was read:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Dec. 11, 1861.
To C. A. Stetson, Esq., Astor House:

DEAR SIR—Pray present my apology to the Sons of New England for declining their invitation to the Annual New England Dinner. My duties here allow me little enjoyment of holidays. If it were an Old England dinner, instead of a New England feast, I would certainly strain a point to attend. I would like so good an opportunity to attempt to show our cousins across the seas that there is no material benefit or moral influence that can accrue to us that will not also increase the prosperity and greatness of Great Britain, and that every disaster that befalls the United States is also pregnant with suffering and sorrow, sooner or later, to be borne by Great Britain.

Express my warmest acknowledgments to the Committee, and believe me, ever faithfully, your friend.

W. H. SEWARD.

—If we are to credit the Toronto *Globe*, the suspension of work on the Parliament buildings at Ottowa, was owing to something else than cold weather. Rumors of vast sums of money sunk, Heaven knows where—of corrupt jobs and an exhausted Treasury—are rife. It has been even hinted that the cry of "War with the Yankees" has been raised by the Government organs to cover up the corruptions of Government contractors and Government Ministers. But this is a slandering and backbiting world.

—Col. Sam Colt denies that his agents in England are actively engaged in aiding the manufacture of revolvers for the Southern Rebels.

—Col. Rob't Ingersoll's cavalry regiment, encamped at Peoria, Ill., was mustered into the service of the United States on Friday—1,000 strong.

—Rev. Henry Smith, D. D., has resigned the Professorship of Sacred Rhetoric and Church History, in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, to accept a pastorate in Buffalo.

—Hon. William Marvin, U. S. Judge of the Southern District of Florida, has just arrived at New York from Key West, on a visit to his native State. The Judge's name has been long familiar to the commercial community from his services in important admiralty cases, arising chiefly from questions of wreckage and salvage on that dangerous coast. Judge M. was originally from Western New York, and was first appointed by Gen. Jackson as U. S. District Attorney in Southern Florida, where he has ever since resided—having succeeded Judge Webb. Mr. Boynton, of Missouri, the present U. S. District Attorney at Key West, has also arrived on a visit to New York, and is at the Metropolitan.

—Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., professor of Biblical Learning in the General Theological Seminary, and for many years considered as one of the great lights of the Episcopal Church, died at New York City, a few days since, at the ripe age of 72 years.

For the Army.

WANTED FOR THE REGULAR Army, Eighteenth Infantry Rifles, ABLE-BODIED MEN, For three years. Good pay, Board, Clothing and Medical attendance provided. Pay from $13 TO $21 PER MONTH. Promotions to be made from the RANKS. Nineteen Companies of this Rifle Regiment are now full and in the field. Apply to Head Quarters, No. 52 South Clark street, under Brewster's Hat Store, under Sherman House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

FIRST REGIMENT U. S. VOLUNTEER LANCERS. Capt. J. A. WARE is authorized by Col. RANKIN to raise a company for this crack corps, which is raised under the auspices of the Federal Government. This is the first introduction into the American service of that FORMIDABLE WEAPON, THE LANCE, Which played so important a part in some of the most fiercely fought battles of the Great Napoleon. The project is a favorite one with GENERAL McCLELLAN, and the corps will be Splendidly Uniformed, Mounted and Equipped. Every man will have pistols, a sabre and a lance twelve feet long. The Governor has granted special permission to Capt. Ware to recruit in this State. Headquarters, 114 Dearborn Street.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HALSEY & KING is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness due to the firm is to be paid to C. S. Halsey, who alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, and to make payment of all liabilities. C. S. HALSEY. EDWARD KING. Chicago, Dec. 17, 1861. ☞ C. S. Halsey will continue the business of the Homœopathic Pharmacy at the old stand, 155 Clark street.

DISSOLUTION.—The interest of Charles W. Brown ceases in our firm on and after this date. T. W. BAXTER & CO. Chicago, August 28, 1861.

For the Holidays.

SANTA CLAUS HAS ARRIVED. TOYS, all kinds. WORK BOXES, every style. DOLLS, from 10 cts. to $25. OPERA GLASSES in endless variety. SHOPPING BAGS, The largest assortment in the United States. GAMES, TEA SETS, And a million of other different articles for sale at Peugeot's Great Variety Store No. 108 LAKE STREET.

GIFT BOOKS AND PICTURES! A splendid set of four colored Prints. FRUITS AND FLOWERS Magnificently shaded and true to Nature. Price $2.50. A beautiful Christmas Gift. THE DEFENDERS OF THE UNION, A large Engraving containing twelve Portraits of leading Military Characters. It is a picture that every one will wish to preserve till the end of time. The above, plain ... $1.00. The above, colored ... 2.00. One group of some Thirty Prominent War Heroes, 14x18, at 50 Cents. A large collection of GIFT and TOY BOOKS, than which nothing can be more appropriate for a present. For sale at the Northwestern Booksellers and News Dealer Emporium. JOHN W. NORRIS, 102 Madison street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! CLOAKS At Prices from Four to Twenty Dollars AT COST, TO CLOSE THE ENTIRE STOCK. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS FOR Holiday Trade! AT BOWEN BROS., 72 LAKE STREET,

CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. We take a pleasure in noticing the beautiful display of fine PICTURES AND MIRRORS In the New Store opened by MESSRS. FOSTER, JENKINSON & CO., No. 124 South Clark Street, Under Fassett & Cook's. Also, 43 Lasalle street, next to the Old Democrat Office. They have a large assortment of Richly Gilt, Ebony, Rosewood and Black Walnut Photograph Frames, just suitable for Christmas or New Year Gifts, at low prices. Parties wanting anything in their line would do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Visitors welcome at all times. FOSTER, JENKINSON & CO.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, Rich Photographic Albums, WORK CASES, TOILETTE CASES, DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES, And also just received, a fine assortment of Steel, Jet, Shell, and Steel and Jet Brooches, Ear Rings, Belt Buckles, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c., and a large stock of RICH FANCY GOODS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Also, the Largest Stock of SKATES to be found in the city. Call early, and remember we are at 138 Lake street, bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A complete assortment of LADIES' FURS, CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins. Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps And Gentlemen's Furs, In great variety. BASSETT & HAMMOND, 192 Lake-st., corner of Wells.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—ORDER YOUR INVITATIONS, BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, NOTICES, CARDS, LABELS, and BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, BILL HEADS, At Tribune Printing Office, 51 CLARK STREET.

TAX RECEIPTS, Tax Receipts, Tax Receipts, Tax Receipts. Now is your time to buy them. Will be sent to order to any part of the State by Express. Address WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

1862 IS AT HAND, 1862 And your stock of BILL HEADS Will want renewing. Call and examine specimens and learn our prices before ordering. TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

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COAL OIL! COAL OIL!! 200 BARRELS KIER'S BEST EXCELSIOR! JUST RECEIVED BY POPE & SLOCUM 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

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IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED—As THOMAS H. WOOD & Co are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot and Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 172 Randolph street, Chicago.

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And still they Come! MORE NEW GOODS. STRYKER & CO., 141 LAKE STREET, Are just in receipt of the finest assortment of BALMORAL SKIRTS Yet offered in this city. BEAUTIFUL MAGENTA AND GOLD ... Received by "LAST STEAMER." THE REAL "SCOTCH" GOODS. Although "COTTON GOODS ARE UP" here is the place to buy them ... They have as fine an assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS As are to be found in the city. Damasks, Linens, ... IN EVERY VARIETY. HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS—Always a good assortment on hand at low figures. THEY ARE NOW OFFERING FANCY DRESS SILKS At prices lower than they can be procured At Wholesale in Eastern Markets. They manufacture CLOAKS largely ... CHRISTMAS PRESENT ... CUSTOM-MADE CLOAKS. All they ask is a fair inspection ... judge. Don't forget 141 Lake street, (middle of the block.) STRYKER & CO.

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Although "COTTON GOODS ARE UP," here is the place to buy them if you want. They have as fine an assortment of

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Damasks, Linens, Stand Knit Table Covers, IN EVERY VARIETY.

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WOOL LONG SHAWLS,

Of the new style of checks and Magenta borders.

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In great variety. Gents and Ladies' Underclothing, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Their stock of the above goods is complete. The goods are entirely new, FRESH FROM MARKET and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit all.

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Of the latest mode. They manufacture all their own garments, and at SIX HOURS' NOTICE will deliver any style of Cloak of their manufacture, and warrant a well-fitting garment. Their prices are unusually low, stock complete, and they ask

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We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of these goods.

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No. 122 Lake street.

Notice to Packers.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Slaughterers and Packers of

BEEF AND PORK,

Packing House, Archer Road, Bridgeport.

We are now prepared to execute with promptness and dispatch orders for the purchase, slaughtering and packing of Cattle and Hogs, upon as favorable terms as any house in the trade.

OFFICE, 77 KINZIE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.—We have rebuilt our Melting House, and having adopted every modern improvement, we are prepared to render lard, [illegible] with promptness and dispatch, which we have [illegible] and without injuring the stock, by [illegible] guarantee the quality of our rendering [illegible] prior to any rendered in Chicago.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, 77 Kinzie street.

ja28-1y

For the cheapest and best Hair [illegible], Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. [illegible] Lake street and examine those wonders of art. No scrutiny can detect the [illegible] when adjusted to the head. [illegible] Always the newest Paris [illegible] will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

CATARRH!!!

SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

[illegible] THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

[illegible] being to the throat and bronchial tubes, [illegible] lungs. [illegible] cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by [illegible] we prevent the latter. Persons should [illegible] that the better way to cure Consumption [illegible]

[illegible] Catarrh as they generally appear [illegible] they have frequent attacks, and are more [illegible] changes of temperature. In this condition [illegible] may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin [illegible] forwards becoming thick and adhesive. [illegible] chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are [illegible] and are often [illegible] blowing [illegible] The secretions are offensive, [illegible] breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the [illegible] the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed [illegible] Another [illegible] symptom of Catarrh is that [illegible] to clear his throat in the morning [illegible] mucous, which has fallen down from [illegible] When this takes place, the [illegible] that his disease is on its way to the lungs [illegible] no time in arresting it. The [illegible] symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in [illegible]

[illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all [illegible] can be quickly and effectually removed [illegible] sufficient confidence in the Remedy [illegible] are disposed to test its virtues in [illegible] that if after the trial of the Remedy [illegible] benefit is received, the amount paid [illegible]

[illegible] Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use [illegible] full and clear directions.

[illegible], 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

Dr. D. H. SEELYE,

Post Office Box 4335, Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

[illegible] superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and [illegible] and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

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For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & [illegible], J. S. Reed & Co., and J. K. S. Fuller & Co.

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GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

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EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM

[illegible] OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

[illegible] DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,

GENERAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

[illegible] OF VISION, [illegible]ANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH,

[illegible] ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

[illegible] FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible] in its taste and odor, immediate in its [illegible] and free from all injurious properties. Cures at [illegible]

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

[illegible] ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE [illegible] delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post office or store.

[illegible] Symptoms in all Communications.

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[illegible] PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of [illegible] They are selected by a competent Druggist [illegible] of the best quality.

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PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

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Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

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KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a [illegible] true condition and locality of disease, [illegible] and scientific method, without asking any [illegible] Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated [illegible] Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. [illegible] the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, [illegible] Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic [illegible] Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, [illegible] Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal [illegible] Ruptures, Diarrhoea, in short [illegible] of long standing, cured in the [illegible] time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor [illegible] undertake no case without a fair prospect of [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

[illegible] Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the [illegible] all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, [illegible] without poisonous drugs, injurious [illegible] of any kind. Have no delicacy [illegible] no difference what your troubles may [illegible] cordially invited to call and [illegible]

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

[illegible] strictly confidential. Office in [illegible] Building, corner of State and Randolph [illegible] Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. [illegible] J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters [illegible] inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt [illegible] or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet [illegible]

Hard Rubber Truss.

BIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture [illegible] Hard Rubber Truss.

BIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

[illegible] is having a success in curing Ruptures [illegible] in the history of Trusses, unlike all [illegible] in the following respects. It will never [illegible]

BIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

[illegible] spring being coated with Hard Rubber, [illegible] to moisture or perspiration from [illegible] nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip [illegible] does not press or injure the cord; it never [illegible]

BIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

[illegible] filthy, and is always as good as new. They [illegible] used by over 800 persons in this city and [illegible] country, within 6 months, and has never [illegible] in cases of the worst form. [illegible] cured in this city of [illegible]

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[illegible] standing, and is universally acknowledged [illegible] eminent Surgeons as the only Truss fit for use. [illegible] wishing this instrument can be fitted by [illegible] around the hips in line of [illegible] I. B. SEELEY, 124 Lake st., Chicago, [illegible] Sole Agent for the United States. [illegible] Office Box 4335. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

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BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of

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RICHMOND HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible] REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.

E. WINNE & SON, Proprietors.

10,000 DOLLARS OF

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B. F. DOWNING & CO. [illegible]

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MONEY TO LOAN ON

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Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. [illegible]

au26-g659-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

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On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

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Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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NOTICE.—

The Bank of Montreal,

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

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Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,

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And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

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Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13-h781-3m

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS

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Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.

NICHOLAS MARC. [de11-h763-3m] FREDERICK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,

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Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.

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Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h369-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

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Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g701-6m

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BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

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Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-1y

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IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. je26-a1-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

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Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills,

Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased.

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BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier. ly20-g32[illegible]

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d730-1y

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

ap6-1771-1y SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

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BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 127 South Water st., Chicago

B. E. CLARK & CO., 126 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE, &c.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros. begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.)

oc21-g[illegible] No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

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All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in his Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. [illegible]

☞ Manufactory, 197 and 199 East Washington street. my25-1y

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 83 LASALLE STREET

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with fine Hearses and Carriages, and will give personal attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1861.

SONGS FOR THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE, No. 3.

BY PLEBS.

THE WARNING.

I.

As Egypt's doom of woe drew nigh,
In answer to the bondman's cry,
Sweet Mercy called, in hope to save,
"Give freedom to the living slave."

II.

When Pharaoh, in his stubborn pride,
Jehovah, Lord of hosts, defied,
The blood, the hail, the first-born's grave
Compelled the freedom of the slave.

III.

And when his heart yet harder grew,
The fleeing bondman to pursue,
With whelming flood the Red Sea wave
Guarded the freedom of the slave.

IV.

Take warning, O my country! this,
Thy trying hour of mercy is;
One deed alone the land can save—
Give freedom to the toiling slave!

V.

Then shall thy night of fear be past—
This first rebellion prove the last;
In triumph shall thy banner wave,
Bearing God's freedom to the slave.

VI.

But haste; for potents fill the sky!
From o'er the sea new storms draw nigh!
America, the strong, the brave,
Strike for thyself and for the slave!

TO THE NORTH.

There is no lack of wine and choice food for the captives, Mason and Slidell.—Northern letter.

Viands to feed a traitor's maw,
Champagne from snowy hands, and Hock;
Soft music for the God of War
While Freedom's granite pillars rock;
Though Winthrop wears a bloody shroud,
And Lyon poured his life in vain,
'Neath Bunker's shaft speak not aloud
Aught that may give the captives pain.

Where Warren looks on freedom's wave,
Whose white surf combs along its wall,
Bend low, descendants of the brave!—
Twin traitor-kings those walls enthrall.
Hoodwink your eagle, lest he soar
Too fiercely in the dazzling noon,
Above the sulphur smoke and roar,
To crave of Heaven the freeman's boon.

Aye! let the putrid cancer eat
Still deeper in the nation's heart,
And bondmen wear with weary feet
The clanking chains to swell the mart
Of sordid empires—while your eyes,
Shut to the light of Freedom's sun,
Behold the abhorred sacrifice,
And gory streams like rivers run.

Rise in your might! their altars shake!
Strike the grim god of slavery down;
Bid fiery Mars your vengeance wake,
On Southern field, and Southern town.
If these alone but bar the way,
Your nation's peace is cheaply won—
Yours is the light of quenchless day
And yours the sword of Gideon.

LaCrosse, Wis., Dec. 1861.

THE BATTLE OF DRAINSVILLE.

Interesting Narrative, with Full Details of the Fight.

[Washington cor. N. Y. World, Tuesday.]

Gen. Ord's battle at Drainsville—for it was something more than a skirmish—was a surprise to all parties concerned, and its result is to us an agreeable diversion from the rebel success which has often marked these reconnoitering engagements. No one had any reason to suppose that Friday's foraging excursion of the Third Pennsylvania Reserve Brigade would be signalized by any more fighting than have preceding expeditions in the same direction. Indeed, all corps pushed out from the main line, for purposes of subsistence or espionage, receive Gen. McClellan's precise instructions not to bring on an engagement. If battles are allowed to occur at hap-hazard, the best laid schemes of generals will "aft gang agley."

No reporter, therefore, was present at the Drainsville affair, and consequently, in the absence of any detailed official dispatches, it is difficult to get a correct idea of the ground and maneuvering from the statements of the local press, based on the confused narratives of minor participants in the action. These statements, however, will all reach you, so that I will add nothing except a few general facts, which may serve in explaining to you how much the action amounted to.

Gen. McCall's division, composed of the celebrated fifteen Pennsylvania reserve regiments, holds the extreme right of our lines, encamping at and about Langley's and Prospect Hill, a few miles north of Chain Bridge, on the fork of the Leesburg turnpike running nearest the river. From the fact that the rebel lines close completely round our own, from the upper to the lower Potomac, (thus forming a segment of a circle to which the river—if it were straight—would be an arc,) this division of Gen. McCall's and that of Gen. Heintzelman's on the extreme left below Mt. Vernon, are perhaps in nearer contact with large bodies of the enemy than any six other divisions stretched between them. This is especially the case with McCall's, since the rebels keep at least 30,000 men between Leesburg and Difficult Creek, and the ground intervening between our right and their left is general foraging territory for both parties. It will be remembered that we have had once before a skirmish near Drainsville, in which we captured a whole rebel company.

The west fork of the Leesburg turnpike passes through Falls Church, uniting with the road from Chain Bridge and Prospect Hill at a point seven miles above the former, and two miles this side of Drainsville. The latter village, the nucleus of Friday's battle, is, therefore, only seven miles northwest of our earthworks. It is aggravating to many resident connoisseurs that so spirited and picturesque an affair should have occurred within a two hours' gallop, and yet without their knowledge and ocular enjoyment.

The first report of the battle stated our loss at ten killed and about fifteen wounded; the enemy's at sixty-one dead and eighteen wounded, left on the field, besides those carried away. If sixty-one were killed, at least one hundred must have been wounded, to maintain the usual proportions. It is safe, therefore, to estimate the total loss of the rebels at one hundred and fifty men. Yesterday, conversing with one of the officers ordered to count those left on the field, I learned that the original report was correct in this regard. But from the account of the battle, in which it does not appear that Gen. Ord flanked the enemy or in any way obtained a greatly superior strategic position, it was difficult to believe our own loss as small as stated. In the first place, the forces engaged were not unequal—embracing, perhaps, 4,000 of the enemy, supporting a battery of six guns, and four regiments of our own, supporting Easton's battery of four 24-pound and 32-pound howitzers. Again, Gen. Ord advanced along the narrow Leesburg turnpike, the noticeable Bucktail Rifles, Col. Thomas L. Kane, in the van, and on entering Drainsville outskirts, was attacked by the rebels from their ambuscade in the Virginia forest.

To-day we get the true statement of our losses, and while increasing them to an amount which proves that the Pennsylvanians did hard and honest fighting, and did not win by catching the rebels in a trap, it is nevertheless so much inferior to the list of the enemy's killed and wounded as to render the battle of Drainsville the most encouraging and brilliant success of its kind won by us since our first occupation of Arlington Heights. Accounts from three regiments foot up as follows: Kane Rifles, 3 killed, 34 wounded; Sixth Pennsylvania reserve, 2 killed, 13 wounded; Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve, 2 killed, 20 wounded, Total, 7 killed, 67 wounded. The report of the Twelfth Regiment's losses has not come in. I believe it suffered less than the others.

Our good fortune must have resulted largely from the formidable nature and position of Easton's Battery. These howitzers, of the largest class, have a bore as large as a man's hat, and throw grape and canister, at short range, with frightful tumult and effect. They are undoubtedly superior to all other guns for close action. The four pieces were flanked on a hill, from whence they threw a near, plunging fire into the rebel battery of six guns and the roads where the rebel infantry were deployed. A deal of musketry practice also occurred, and an attempted flanking charge of the rebels was bravely repulsed by the bayonets of the Kane Rifles. Many of the latter also maintained their reputation as sharp-shooters from a large brick house in the village. These are the significant features of the contest which have reached us. Toward the close, when the fire of the enemy grew feeble, our Ninth and Twelfth regiments advanced, under victorious bugle notes, to make the final charge and sweep the field. This was an inspiriting moment. Through the pine and oak thickets their progress was perforce somewhat slow. By the time they had reached the rebel position the enemy had fled the field—leaving only ghastly heaps of their dead and dying, in numbers above named, their arms, ammunition, blankets, an exploded caisson, and the other wonted *debris* of a swift and bloody defeat.

The conflict commenced at 1 o'clock P. M., and lasted till 3. As usual, we have rumors of the death of distinguished rebel officers. It is said that Kentucky Col. Tom Taylor and Virginia Cavalry-General Stuart were among the killed and carried off in the retreat, but we certainly have no means of knowing the truth of such stories.

Thus you have the narrative of this really important affair; doubly important, because it proves the courage and discipline of our army. The Federal regiments engaged are probably little better or worse than a hundred other corps across the Potomac. From four judge all. As to the extent of the contest, it would have been one of the "decisive battles" in the days of '76. It resembled that of July 18, at Blackburn's Ford, we having the same number of men on both occasions. This time, though, the rebels did not outnumber us four to one, and though we had four cannon less than at the Ford, the victory remained with us—a victory three times greater than that which Beauregard claimed over Generals Tyler and Richardson. The disgrace, if there was any, of July 18 is now completely wiped out by the 19th December. In a few weeks—shall it not be so?—we will "remember Bull Run," as the noble Indianians have "remembered Buena Vista." But first, if General McClellan fully appreciates the cheering moral effect which General Ord's hit has already had on the army, he will give us a few more preliminaries, of the Drainsville pattern.

[illegible] friends and some hundreds of other spectators, witnessed experiments of the Engineer Corps, the New York Fiftieth, near the Navy Yard. A pontoon bridge five hundred feet long was thrown across a cove near the New York company's camp, and subjected to the most thorough tests. The bridge was constructed by Companies F and H, under the direction of Major Magruder, Colonel Murphy being absent in Philadelphia. The President was invited to ride over, and immediately ordered his carriage to be driven across, remarking that if he should get overboard he could wade ashore. While the President and his party were driving over the bridge, the band of the regiment played the "Red, White and Blue," the "Marseillaise," &c. One or two other coaches ventured across. At two o'clock Company K, of the artillery, arrived, and the commander being asked by a friend what he expected to do, replied, he "was going to smash the bridge if possible." Six twelve-pounder howitzers, with six horses attached to each, and six caissons, marched across as coolly as if they were upon a level plain. The depression made by the heaviest carriages was only eight inches, and the experiment was pronounced perfectly successful by the army engineers present, who stated it was the first time an artillery train ever crossed a pontoon bridge this side of the Atlantic. While the test of the bridge was in progress, another invention was tried, which promises to be of much value. One of the engineers walked upon the surface of the river at pleasure by the aid of tin floats, each about four feet long, and attached to the feet like skates. With the assistance of a paddle the operator can "walk the water like a thing of life," and carry a line across a stream by means of which Col. Murphy's flying bridge, made of ropes, may be drawn across, enabling infantry to go over in silence and safety. Provided with this apparatus, a regiment would find a creek or considerable stream no impediment to an advance. The rope bridge was also put up, and the tests to which it was subjected increased the confidence of the spectators in its utility.

Busy Scene in the Tower of London.

[London Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 19th.]

The greatest activity has prevailed since Saturday last at the Tower of London. *The whole of the workmen and laborers employed in the various departments there, have been engaged from an early hour in the morning until a late hour at night in packing up firearms and every kind of article necessary for active service abroad.* On Sunday last the interior of the ancient garrison presented an unusual bustling appearance, in consequence of an order which had been received from the officials of the war office to prepare for the immediate transmission of twenty-five thousand stand of arms, which were packed in boxes, containing thirty rifles each, with the usual adjuncts. The men worked through the whole of Sunday in packing, *and the same night eight barges were filled with boxes, which were conveyed to Woolwich for shipment to Canada, Quebec and other places.* On Monday evening a similar amount of arms was conveyed to Woolwich, and on Wednesday preparations were being made for the transmission of *every kind* of munitions of war down the river in barges and other craft, which were conveyed by steam tugs to the several government depots, where orders had been received to forward without delay *every kind of defensive missiles.*

Additional hands have been employed daily in the various departments of the Tower, which has not assumed such a bustling appearance for many years.

Regimental Pay Rolls—The 1st Cavalry to be Reorganized.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,—STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Springfield, Dec. 23, 1861.

[General Order No. 250.]

The attention of company and regimental officers is called to the pressing necessity of putting their respective commands in shape to enable them to receive their pay on the first proximo. To do this, company and regimental organizations must be complete the present week, and orders for consolidation will, if necessary, issue from this Department immediately.

It is hoped that officers in command will take steps for voluntary consolidation without requiring specific consolidations to be ordered.

Under orders just received from the War Department, the First Illinois Cavalry is authorized to be filled up. The proper officers will immediately report to this Department the number and location of the officers and men of this regiment and the probable length of time required to complete their organization. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

ALLEN C. FULLER, Adj. Gen'l.

News from Independence—Arrival of One Hundred Slaves.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 21st.]

Mr. A. Huntington, of Burchard's scouts, arrived here last night from the camp of the First Kansas Cavalry, with one hundred slaves.

Lieut. Col. Anthony arrived in Independence with four companies, on Tuesday night. Up to Wednesday night no armed band of rebels had been met. Cartridges were found in a traitor lawyer's office and confiscated, and considerable rebel property was taken and turned over to the Government.

A part of Col. Weer's regiment had just been in Independence and taken a large number of prisoners.

The Rebel Route to Europe.

[Washington Dispatch N. Y. Herald, 22nd.]

The State Department has been informed that a route exists through Canada, by which emissaries from the Confederates escape to Europe. Measures have been taken to cut off this means of communication. Parties from Secessia, if they are able to reach Chicago or Detroit, and thus get into Canada, proceed by the Grand Trunk Railway to a point where they take a colonial mail route, not much used, by which they reach New Brunswick, whence they go direct to Halifax. It is comparatively easy to get into Canada through Illinois, Ohio, or Michigan, and once within the British provinces the rebel travels to Europe unmolested. Hereafter that route will be closely watched.

THE CANADIAN CANALS.—The following miserable *canard* is copied from the Toronto *Leader*, the Provincial Rattlesnake organ of the secessionists. It shows to what contemptible subterfuge the Canadian tory editors are compelled to resort for the purpose of exciting a feeling of hostility towards Americans among the people of the frontier:

THE CANALS.—We have information that at Rochester and other places near to the Niagara frontier, large squads of men are drilling, with a view to incursions into the frontier districts of the province. It is understood that one of the organizations has special reference to a plan for the destruction of the locks of the Welland Canal, as soon as the slightest pretext for an irruption can be found. The same danger menaces the Rideau Canal. Under these circumstances, one of the earliest duties of the Government would seem to be the employment of bodies of the volunteer militia in guarding the canals at the more important points, and so preventing occurrences of the most serious character. With our canal navigation safe, these inland waters will afford us ample means of protection and, may be, of retribution. The contingency is too serious to be overlooked a single day.

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,

H. M. HIGGINS,

oc21-g[illegible] No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and individuals with every article in his line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

Post Office Box 3604. oc15-d239-1y

New Goods.

NEW GOODS,

ELEGANT GIFTS,

RICH VASES,

PARIAN IMAGES,

TOILET BOTTLES,

Shown with pleasure and sold low by

GALE BROTHERS,

Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles, No. 202 Randolph street.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 103 Randolph street.

Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents.

Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3904. [illegible]

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the extra large at 45 cents per can. H. SANBORN,

[illegible] 110 Randolph-st.—P. O. Box 1946.

Safes.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

NO. 28 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Military Goods.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES.—C. ROBY & CO., Manufacturers of Line Officers, Staff, Medical, Paymasters, and General Officers U. S. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes. BLODGET, BROWN & CO., sole Agents, 81 Beekman street, New York. [illegible]

ASH HOOPS—500 M. best quality

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS,

For sale low by THOMAS HALE,

[illegible] No. 3 North Wells street.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,

46 LAKE STREET,

(Between State street and Wabash ave.,) Chicago, Ill.

BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for the fall and winter trade, [illegible] for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash, and an extra quality of ENAMELED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We will

Exclusively for Cash.

WE WILL SELL THE VERY BEST STOCK, and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.

N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION Pattern. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [no23-h381-to]a1'62] B. BROS.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have removed from

58 and 60 Lake Street

To 38 LAKE STREET, (Same Block.)

Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc19-e1-1y

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday

GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of

Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS,

All sold at fitting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

[no26-h35-1y]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

se9'61

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - LAKE STREET - 62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
950 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
23,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
325 casks SHEET ZINC,
19 tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc19-g912-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in Factory in [illegible] and are daily receiving from our Factory in [illegible] consisting of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE, RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN, BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER, TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTEAUX, JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE, PRESSED TINWARE,
"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

[ap25'61-1y]

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

LOW PRICES.

We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words,

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. [illegible]

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES.

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,

ly19-d4y Agents for Manufacturers.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET,

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3238. [illegible]

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without either [illegible]

$30 UNION SEWING MACHINES.

UNION SEWING MACHINES.

UNION SEWING MACHINES.

UNION SEWING MACHINES.

UNION SEWING MACHINES.

The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINES, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $30, on plain stand, $25 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders [illegible] such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.

UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

71 Dearborn Street, McCormick's Block.

Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States. Post-Office Box 1[illegible], Chicago.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. au25[illegible]

CHANDLER & FULLER'S

$30 Thirty Dollar $30

SEWING MACHINE,

Having the

NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,

Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest

Double-Threaded Machine

Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.

☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER,

118 S. Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2966.

de17-h780-3m

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED

"PEARL"

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & CO., 129 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH.

$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country, giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.

The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL, as originally made.

We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.

Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage.

☞ On receipt of $30 we will send machine, by return of express; or, if so ordered, we will send a machine and the bill with it, so that it need not be paid for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,

OFFICE—129 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.

[de11-h736-1y]

L. CORNELL & CO.'S

L. CORNELL & CO.'S

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

PRICES FROM $35 TO $60.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

4000 Stitches per Minute.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer, which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. THE ONLY SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.

Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 122 Lake street (up-stairs). Address L. CORNELL & CO. Box 31, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Sol. M. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will devote particular attention to the collection of Claims arising out of the present War, including SOLDIERS' PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS. Also, amounts due upon contracts with the State or General Government.

Office 48 Clark street, Chicago. de17-h876-1m

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT.

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Book and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh9

ADAMS & DAVIS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

48 Clark street, (Room No. 1,) Chicago, Ill.

P. O. DRAWER 5773.

FRANCIS ADAMS. [de18-h897-1m] LEWIS H. DAVIS

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

Manufacturers of

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS and SEEDS. Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

J. S. MITCHELL. [no13] LOUIS ZAHM.

M. TERHUNE,

(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4168. no4-h77-1y

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM GILBERT

Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c. de7-h676-3m

TO INVENTORS.—

COBURN & MARRS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 99 Clark-st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.

All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. P. O. Box 4443. no4-h3-3m

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

no23-h270-3m

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

au7-g314-1y

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET.

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.
Hon. W. L. Gurnee, Stephen Clary, Esq.
Rev. F. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq.
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. F. G. Bertean m'a donné aussi la permission de me referer a lui. no21-h[illegible]

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

Dr. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate		$[illegible] to $[illegible]
Upper "		[illegible] to [illegible]
Entire "	Vul. Rubber	25 to 30
Upper "		15 to 20
Entire "	Silver	20 to 25
Upper "		12 to 15
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates		1 to 3

His beautiful Gold Fillings [illegible]

After a successful practice of six years in this city he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt and justify me in this course. Address in person, or by letter to Post-Office Box No. 4444, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS CASH.

☞ Office, No. 85 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 28 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the above place, prepared to do all kinds of operations of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleansing, Extracting, Regulating, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. [illegible]

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

AT FASSETT & COOK'S

Emporium of Photographic Art.

FASSETT takes this method of informing his friends, customers and the public generally that the promised stock of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

Selected and purchased by his Agent in New York,

HAVE ARRIVED,

And are the RICHEST, MOST ELEGANT, and at the same time the CHEAPEST ever exhibited in Chicago. Now, while the assortment is fresh and complete, is the time to make selections

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FASSETT & COOK are still making three hundred daily of those exquisite keep-sakes,

Cartes de Visite!

The beauty of which has created for their establishment an enviable reputation.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Plain, Colored and Retouched in India Ink; Ivorytypes and every style of desirable Pictures made to suit the taste of sitters, and the public may rest assured that the aim of Mr. FASSETT (the resident member of the firm) is to produce and sell none but the

BEST PICTURES,

Unsurpassed by any in the Country.

We have also the largest and best selected stock of

GOLD AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES

Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.

ADVICE TO SITTERS:

Ladies wishing to bring their children for Likenesses should dress them in light colors, small figures, plaids or plain goods, and chose a bright morning, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. The best hours for adults these short winter days are between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

We would advise all parties wishing Colored Pictures

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

To hand in their orders at once, so that we may have sufficient time to accommodate all. no13-h[illegible]

Account Books.

INDIA RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER

COURT PENS
COURT PENS
COURT PENS

WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.

JUST THE THING
JUST THE THING
JUST THE THING

FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.

FOR SALE AT

140 LAKE STREET,
140 LAKE STREET,

F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

81 Wabash Avenue.

The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on THURSDAY, Jan. 2d, 1862. [illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY

—AT—

LAKE FOREST!

The WINTER TERM of the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments of Lind University will commence on Monday, January 6th, and close April 9th, 1862.

Rev. E. F. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory Department, and Rev. WM. C. DICKINSON, A. M., Professor of Languages.

REV. Z. M. HUMPHREY, REV. R. M. PATTERSON, D. D., REV. ARTHUR SWAZY, H. M. THOMPSON, Esq., and H. E. SEELYE, Esq., Committee of Instruction.

PETER PAGE, Sec'y.

Lake Forest, Dec. 23d, 1861. de24-h[illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Spring Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January next. The undersigned will furnish Circulars and any desirable information on application by mail or otherwise.

B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, December, 1861. de20-h843-1m

Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT.

A Saving of $2.25 per Ton.

Until further notice, I will sell our best screened Illinois coal at our July price, $3.75 per ton delivered, and our Nut Coal at $3.50 per ton delivered.

This Coal is pure, dry, carefully screened, and pronounced by our customers, among whom are some of the first citizens of Chicago, to be quite

Equal to the Best Erie Coal

For family use. It is mined 380 feet below the surface, and is altogether a different article from the Illinois Coal formerly sold here.

☞ Warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned. S. S. HAYES, Agt., Office and Yard

de24-k1[illegible] South east cor. Lasalle and North Water sts.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND,

Dealers in

Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal,

Corner Market and Washington streets.

☞ Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery. de14-h[illegible]

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY,

no6-h148-2m Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,

no6-h148-2m Cor. Market and Washington Streets

Removal.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber is selling Apples, Cranberries, &c.

At No. 50 State street.

Customers will please note the change of location.

Chicago, Dec. 18th, 1861. H. P. STANLEY.

Lumber.

LUMBER.—Deck Plank 3x5, from St. Clair River, about eight thousand feet, FOR SALE. Also, eighteen feet stock twelve inch boards, and a good assortment of Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles. A. FOSTER & CO.

de11-h659-1w West end Twelfth street Bridge.

Music Books.

THE NEW MUSIC BOOK.

By Lowell and William Mason.

ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR BOOK: A collection of Vocal Music, Sacred and Secular, for Choirs, Singing-Schools, Musical Societies and Conventions, and the Home Circle.

Just issued and contains nearly all new matter, comprising a very attractive Manual for Singing Schools, collection of Church Music and a collection of Four-Part Songs and Glees, all in one volume. For sale by Booksellers generally. Published at Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer street, by MASON BROTHERS, New York.

☞ Price in Chicago, $1.00 per dozen.

oc25-h364-6w ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.

☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

[ja18-a5-1y]

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Shaw, Johnson & Co.,

OF CINCINNATI.

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant

CABINET FURNITURE

At No. 81 LAKE STREET.

(Under the Tremont House.)

Which will be sold at from 25 to 50 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock. oc25-g[illegible]

C. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest and best fashionable assortment of Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,

Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds.

☞ Please call and examine this stock before you buy. ap25'61-1y

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Gelpcke and Alexander Siller, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, on the 26th of August last past, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I shall on the 28th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the north door of said Cook County Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest conveyed to me by said assignment and in and to one equal undivided third part of lot one, block 28, original town of Chicago, subject to the incumbrances thereon.

no28-h344-td CHAS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TREGENT, 123 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Orders from the City and Country will be promptly attended to. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post-Office Box 3[illegible]

F. J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs, and having a practical experience of years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.

☞ Military Caps made to order.

oc1[illegible] J. & A. HERZOG, 131 Lake-st.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Hats, Fur Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps,

BEEBE'S SILK HATS,

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. S. MORRIS & CO.,

FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 259 Broadway, New York.

☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 113 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Agencies.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD

LOAN AGENCY,

Collection and Insurance Office

OF

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets.

We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or, through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York or Philadelphia, as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

REFERENCES:

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Amos R. Eno, Esq.	William Little, Esq.
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oc23-g[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. [oc28-g[illegible]] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we have at this time the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,

DITCHING ROPES,

BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,

CANVASS, OAKUM,

TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,

AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS,

CLOTHES LINES,

BROOM TWINES, all qualities,

WRAPPING TWINES,

in bundles or baskets

BELL AND SASH CORDS

NETS AND SEINES

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE,

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT,

REGIMENTAL COLORS,

STANDARDS, GUIDONS,

FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. CARPENTER

[no25-h265-8m]

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

no19

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

jy14 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

A. G. MOREY,

ap17'61-1y 9 Board of Trade Building.

Railroads.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861......................1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching these places more than three hours in advance of any other route.

On and after November [illegible], 1861, and until further notice, Passenger Trains [illegible] on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R. at 5 A. M., reach Clyde at [illegible] A. M., making close connection with the Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching [illegible] [illegible]

Passengers leaving Toledo at 4.30 P. M. make a direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at [illegible] P. M.

Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Depot in Toledo. Baggage checked through, and no change for baggage.

Sleeping Car attached to all Passenger Trains.

[illegible]

L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

1861. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot [illegible] except Sundays, and 11.00 P. M. except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at [illegible] A. M., and 9.00 P. M. [illegible] Chicago at 8.30 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 9.30 A. M.

my18 JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 9.00 A. M.: through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Steamers for St. Paul.

[illegible] P. M. Night Express for Janesville, Freeport, Beloit, [illegible]

Trains arrive at 11.40 A. M. and 9.00 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1861, trains will leave Wells-street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: [illegible]

[illegible]

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9.00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11.00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, [illegible] [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6.00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)

[illegible] P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)

[illegible] P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

ALSO—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on all night trains, and Baggage by the route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. Y. via Allentown, or Philadelphia by Harrisburg.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. W. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6.00 A. M. daily (except Sundays), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6.30 P. M. daily (except Saturdays), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections at Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, GEO. M. GRAY,

Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6.00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at [illegible] P. M., Suspension Bridge [illegible], Albany [illegible], New York [illegible] P. M., Boston [illegible] A. M.

6.30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at [illegible] A. M., Suspension Bridge [illegible], Albany [illegible], New York 12 M., Boston [illegible] P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6.00 A. M., Mail Train, 7.20 P. M., Fast Express, arriving in Chicago at 7.20 A. M., Fast Express; and 11.00 P. M. Night Train.

The [illegible] P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: [illegible]

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11.30 P. M. and [illegible] P. M.

Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at [illegible] P. M., and arrives at Chicago at [illegible] A. M.

no8 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 2 Dearborn st., Chicago, and at the Depot of the P. F. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York, No. 80 State street, Boston, Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, No. 86 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 8.00 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arrives at 8.30 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 11.30 P. M., (Saturdays excepted,) arrives at [illegible] A. M., (Mondays excepted.) Accommodation leaves at [illegible] P. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at [illegible] A. M., (Sundays excepted.)

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

[illegible]

On Saturdays the 9.00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia. Trains arrive at Chicago at 9.30 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis. The 9.00 P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for those points. Baggage checked through to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago [illegible] Leave Wood Lawn [illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.

With 235 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York, (430 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Nine Daily Trains from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS!

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all points on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The Rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "Via Penn'a R. R." [illegible]

[illegible]

Enoch Lewis, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa. [illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

[illegible] A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS.—At Anderson and Richmond for Dayton, Urbana, Bellefontaine, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Tickets by this Route can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent. my18

THE CITY.

☞ Gilbert, Sampson & Warner commence the sale of the splendid stock of Furniture of Shaw, Johnston & Co., this morning, at 9½ o'clock, at 81 Lake street.

FESTIVAL.—There will be an Oyster Supper and Festival, at the Park Avenue Mission, on Friday evening, Dec. 27th, corner of Park Avenue and Roby street. Randolph street cars run to the building.

HORSE STOLEN.—J. W. Norris, the well known news dealer, came off minus his horse last night by the operations of some unknown and unscrupulous thief who stole the animal while standing in front of his store.

THE TRIP OF THE MONTGOMERY.—The propeller Montgomery, which left this port on Thursday last with a cargo of wheat, arrived at Detroit on Wednesday night and was expected to reach Buffalo last evening. This we believe is the latest through trip on record.

DOWNFALL.—The outside brick wall on the north side of Armour, Dole & Co.'s new warehouse, on the South Branch, gave way yesterday and fell with a crash, owing to the settling of the foundations of the building. The damage was slight, as the wall was disconnected from the main building.

BRASS KNUCKLES.—A lake captain named Adams was attacked by some drunken men on Christmas night, near a saloon on the corner of Wells and Monroe streets, and seriously wounded upon the head by a blow from brass knuckles in the hands of his assailants. No arrests were made.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All those ladies who assisted in the Soldiers' Festival last week, are earnestly requested to meet at the room of the Young Men's Christian Association, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A very important matter is to come before them, and a prompt and full attendance is desired.

TOBACCO.—Van Etta, Freedman & Co., of the Chicago Tobacco works, on River street, are still controlling the market in the line of tobacco, with their splendid brand, "Star of the West." For flavor and purity it is incomparable. We can most confidently recommend it to all addicted to "the weed."

☞ John W. Norris, news dealer, 103 Madison street, has received Hickory Hall, or the The Outcast, a romance by Miss Emma D. E. N. Southworth; Frank Leslie's Monthly for January; Maum Guinea and her Plantation Children, Holiday-week on a Louisiana estate, being "A Slave Romance," by Mrs. Metta V. Victor; London Punch of Dec. 7, and Vanity Fair of Dec. 28th, and other late publications.

FUNERALS OF SOLDIERS.—Two soldiers were yesterday buried from Camp Douglas. One was Francis Hoover, of Company D, (Capt. W. J. Wallis) of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry,—Col. Bracket,—who died of pleurisy on Tuesday. The second was Thomas J. White, of Company D, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers,—the Second Regiment Douglas Brigade. He was left in the hospital when his comrades moved south, and had been for a long time sick.

SWORD PRESENTATIONS.—The members of Co. G., Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment, now stationed in Virginia near Alexandria, recently presented Capt. W. H. Medill, their commanding officer, a magnificent sword and a brace of pistols, the whole costing near $100, as a token of their regard for him as an officer and a man.

Capt. Reuben Cleveland, of Co. K, same regiment, was also the honored recipient of a sword and sash at the hands of the members of his command. The above named, are among the most popular officers of the regiment, and the honors in both cases were worthily bestowed.

☞ The *Journal* states that "it printed and disposed of over a hundred more copies than usual on the day (Tuesday) that the TRIBUNE and *Times* got out their first afternoon editions." This being the case (which the newsboys would probably dispute) there can be no good grounds for the jealousy, trepidation and malignity which the *Journal* continues to manifest. Nobody being hurt, why does it scold like a drab at the TRIBUNE? Since the effect of issuing afternoon editions of the TRIBUNE and *Times* has been to increase the circulation of the *Journal* one hundred per day, should it not feel grateful rather than savage towards those papers? At least it ought to be amiable.

The Supposed Murder Case.

Coroner James yesterday afternoon held an inquest upon the remains of one Michael Horan, found in a dying condition a little past twelve o'clock on Christmas night, at the foot of a staircase leading into apartments over Nos. 321 and 323 South Clark street. From the shape of the wound, and from other apparently suspicious circumstances, it was at first supposed that he had died from injuries received at the hands of some of the occupants of the premises.

It appeared at the inquest, from the testimony of a brother of the deceased, and a man named Michael Duck, that the three had gone in company to drink in an Italian saloon immediately beneath the ones mentioned, where they met a Mrs. Chambers, one Wm. Webb, Jenny Green—a woman of bad character—and some others. At the invitation of Mrs. Chambers, two of the party went up stairs to her rooms, leaving Michael Horan below. He was soon thereafter joined by Mr. Chambers, and asked to go to his place, where the party had some ale. Presently, Webb and Jenny Green went up stairs and entered their apartments, which adjoined and were on the same floor with those of the Chambers'.

After spending a merry half hour, Michael and Patrick Horan, and Mr. Duck, started for home. Michael paused a moment at the top of the staircase to say a few parting words with Mrs. Chambers, and his brother and companion passed out of the building, expecting him soon to follow. They walked a short distance, and not being joined by Michael, retraced their steps and found the man they had just parted from, at the foot of the stairs, weltering in his blood, and in almost a dying condition from a fractured skull. They quickly aroused the people above, and the injured man was removed to the room from whence he had so lately departed. He never spoke again, and died in a few minutes.

From the fact that the wound appeared as though cut with some T-shaped, blunt instrument, and other circumstances not at the time explained, the murder of Horan at first apparently fastened upon Jenny Green, and her friend Webb. The evidence before the Coroner, however, did not carry out this suspicion. It was evident that they had no hand in his death, yet, no traces of blood or other marks upon the steps pointed out in what manner he had received the blow. The jury adopted the most plausible theory, after a patient hearing of all the testimony that could be produced, and rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from a wound upon the head, caused by falling down the stairs described above.

The Operatic Concert.

If ever mortals are grateful, surely the Hinkley Troupe should have been for the splendid audience which greeted them upon their first appearance last evening at Bryan Hall. In every respect it was one of the finest ever gathered in this city upon the occasion of a concert. Of course the interest centered in Hinkley, and as everybody had formed exaggerated ideas of her musical abilities, why everybody was, to a certain extent, disappointed, which accounts for the lack of enthusiasm and the frigid silence with which the *aria* from "Traviata" was greeted. While Hinkley is a very good singer and a fine instance of the excellence to which the properly cultivated American soprano may attain, she is by no means a finished, first-class artist. Her voice is very pure,—some of her upper notes indeed as clear as a flute—and considerable in volume, but her execution of runs and difficult passages is sometimes defective, rendered so, to a large extent, by a disagreeable manner of catching the breath. She moreover lacks—what the American singer always lacks in rendering foreign music in a foreign tongue—sentiment and spirit in interpreting the music. In the opera (Lucrezia Borgia) she was much better than in concert; and relieved by Susini and Brignoli, sang with considerable effect.

Susini sang finely and effectively, but not as well as he might have done. Brignoli was very happy and used his sweet voice admirably, as he always does when things go to suit him, which was a fortunate thing for the audience. Mancusi, the new baritone, is but a medium singer at best. Mollenhauer is a perfect master of the violoncello, and created quite a little furore, resulting in a vigorous encore. His "Carnival of Venice" was a marvel of executive ability.

The second and last concert takes place this evening. "Don Pasquale" and the "Miserere" will be performed.

Sunday by the name of Wiley was badly injured about the head last evening by the sudden falling of a chimney and smoke stack from the roof of the wooden building at the southeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets. Mr. Wiley was passing the place, when the high wind prevailing broke the guys supporting the pipe and it came down upon him. He was not dangerously hurt, however.

THOSE SAD CHAPS.—We refer not to Mason and Slidell, or any other rebel, but to those cuticular chaps that many of our readers find "on their hands" at this season, and that have ever been known to attack the most prudish ladies' lips. For these chaps Buck & Rayner's Glycerine Lotion is a delightful preventive and cure. It is to be found at the the Central Prescription Drug Store, No. 73 Clark street.

Boxes for Col. Farnsworth's Regiment

On arriving at Chicago two weeks ago, I saw Quartermaster Potter. With his consent to secure a prompt forwarding of goods, I had each box directed to his care in this city. To-day, at the United States warehouse, I learn that five boxes have been delivered to them and forwarded. Two boxes from Crete, with two boxes packed up at the TRIBUNE office, and a third box I found there, were also attended to personally.

On inquiring at the railroad depot, I was sorry to learn that in spite of my pains-taking and regardless of their being directed to "Capt. Potter, Chicago," the freight agent of the Galena and Chicago road had trundled the boxes forwarded by their ordinary routine.

There is now several weeks' freight piled up at Baltimore awaiting deliverance, and as freight for the Quartermaster has the preference, I fear that the blunder of the railroad will delay the boxes for several weeks. I am sorry. I did what I could. But I cannot keep this crooked world all straight.

S. C. MATLOCK, Chaplain.

December 26, 1861.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Goodrich.*—No. 761, Frank. T. Baker *vs.* Marine Bank of Chicago. Motion by defendant for a new trial overruled. Verdict for $558.08. No. 413, John Fitzgibbon *et al vs.* D. J. Lake *et al.* Motion by defendant for a new trial sustained. No. 740, Margaret M. Kienon *vs.* Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Motion for a new trial by defendant overruled. Exceptions. Thirty days to enter bill of exceptions. No. 741, Thomas L. Ruchmal *vs.* Marine Bank of Chicago. Judgment on verdict. Appeal allowed. Bill of exceptions to be filed within thirty days. No. 787, E. W. Gavin *vs.* Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Motion by defendant for a new trial overruled. Thirty days to file bill of exceptions. No. 870, E. C. Sweet, *vs.* same. Same order. No. 814, William White and Frederick White *vs.* William P. Dickinson. Discontinued at plaintiffs' costs. No. 816, H. Schinder *vs.* Rudolph Wehle *et al.* Motion for a new trial overruled. No. 864, Leopold Meyer *vs.* J. G. McCloy. Motion for new trial overruled. Exceptions. Twenty days to file bill.

[From the Evening Edition of yesterday.]

Death of Col. William A. Webb.

The telegraph this morning brings us the sad news of the death of William A. Webb, Colonel of the First Regiment Douglas Brigade, which occurred at Smithton, Mo., on the 24th inst. Farther than that his death was caused by typhoid fever, that scourge of camp life, the telegraph leaves us without particulars. Col. Webb was born at Dover, Maine, in 1834, and was a graduate of West Point. In 1853 he received commission as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth U. S. Infantry, and was subsequently First Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry. After the breaking out of the present war, he received a commission dated May 14th, 1861, as Captain in the Sixteenth Regiment, recruited largely from this city, and for a long time stationed at Desplaines on the Northwestern Railroad. Subsequently he received the position of mustering and subsisting officer at this point, and under his watchful care and with the aid of his excellent and practical advice, nearly if not all the regiments which have left here, were organized. At the time of the organization of the Douglas Brigade, Col. Webb took an especial interest in its formation, and so largely gained the affections of the men that he was unanimously elected Colonel of the First Regiment, a position which he accepted with the permission of the War Department. After conducting his regiment to its destination in Missouri, he returned to this city to settle up the affairs of his office, and leaving it in charge of Lieut. Christopher, he rejoined his regiment in Missouri a few weeks since, and entered upon the active duties of service. The next tidings, we learn, is his sudden death, a providence which must be the signal of unusual grief in the military and social circles of this city.

Col. Webb was but a young man, only thirty-four years of age, and had but just entered the brilliant path marked out for himself. In military science he was an expert, and was possessed of all those qualities so desirable in a military officer, which at once secured the affection and commanded the respect of his subordinates. In personal appearance he was the very beau-ideal of the soldier. His figure was tall and strongly built, and his carriage dignified and graceful. As a horseman, he had few, if any equals, and in every respect was possessed of those qualities which render a man an idol with his soldiers. He was assiduous and energetic in the performance of all duties attaching to his position, and probably to him as much as to any other man is due whatever of military bearing and skill our regiments may have possessed.

In social circles, Col. Webb was equally prominent, and was as accomplished a gentleman as he was gallant in his profession. Graceful in his manners, agreeable and rapid in his conversation, and genial and kindly in his relations with all, he secured universal respect.

Brief as has been his career, it has not been without service. He was connected prominently with the Utah Expedition, and brought to that mission the valuable results of his eminent good sense and military skill. He was also in command upon the Star of the West when fired upon from Fort Sumter, and from that time forward worked ardently and devotedly for the cause of the Union. Accomplished as a gentleman, gallant as a soldier, he has died with armor on, *sans peur et sans reproche.*

Christmas among the Demi Monde.

A number of inmates from disreputable houses in this city and a numerous delegation from the various walks of city life, congregated to the number of sixty or eighty at Witkowsky Hall on Christmas eve to engage in the festivities of a ball got up without regard to expense in the line of music, dresses wines and liquors, and with little respect to moral effect. This latter view of the case at once suggested itself to the police, and hence about midnight, Capt. Nelson made his appearance in the ball-room, in his best attire. He appeared to be an unconcerned spectator, and intimated that when there was a good opportunity he would take a hand in the dance. The opportunity came very soon. A soldier and a civilian got into a quarrel about partners. Revolvers were drawn and presented. A general uproar followed, amid which a sharp shrill whistle was blown, and in an instant the hall was filled with a delegation of new coats, bright brass buttons, and regulation caps. They were quickly upon the floor; maces were brandished, and Capt. Nelson's dance commenced. The music ceased, and the new master of ceremonies entered upon his part by shifting the locale of operations to the Armory. Before departing, the chap-fallen dancers were thoroughly searched, and revolvers and bowie-knives enough taken away to arm a small regiment. Christmas morning was a productive one at the Police court. The net proceeds of the first performance of Capt. Nelson's dance were not less than $200 ready cash, assessed in fines, upon the charge of being inmates of a disorderly house.

The delegation from Witkowsky Hall presented the following mixture of professions and trades: Nineteen soldiers, two sons of Faust, seven telegraph operators, two merchants, four mechanics, one cattle drover, one saloon keeper, several laborers, clerks and salesmen, and nine cyprians, a total of sixty-one.

Christmas Day in the Methodist Episcopal Churches.

The various Methodist churches of this city united in a special service at the First Church, Clark street, on Christmas Day. The order of exercises was as follows:

Hymn—"Mortals awake, with angels join," read by Rev. O. S. Chadwick, City Missionary.

Prayer offered by Rev. L. H. Bugbee of the Indiana street church.

Scripture lessons from Isaiah 11, and Matt. 2, by Rev. C. H. Fowler, of the Jefferson street church.

Hymn—"Brightest and best of the sons of morning," read by Rev. H. Cox of Wabash avenue church.

Sermon by Rev. E. Stone of the Desplaines street church, from Luke ii:10-11.

Hymn—"Hark, what mean those holy voices," read by Rev. C. Hartman of the Indiana street church.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Leonard of the Seaman's Bethel.

Doxology and Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Boring, Presiding Elder.

The exercises were rendered unusually interesting by the participation of so many different pastors, and the united influence of Methodism thus developed must have its results in the community as well as in the denomination.

Of the sermon by Rev. Mr. Stone we are able only to speak in brief. It was characterized by careful thought and earnest, though deliberate delivery, announcing as his text:

"And the angel said unto them, Fear not; for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people."

"For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

He proceeded to treat of Jesus as God man-ing proofs from prophecy with reference to the fact of a Redeemer, the place and the time indicated, and the fulfilment of all in Christ Jesus. The discourse was a thorough digest of the whole subject, indicated rather than elaborated. It commanded the attention of the congregation for more than an hour.

The singing of the choir under the leadership of Mr. Lumbard, gave great satisfaction.

FARNSWORTH'S REGIMENT.

Visit from Capt. Cleveland—Particulars about the Regiment.

Capt. Reuben Cleveland dropped into our sanctum this afternoon just from Washington, which he left on Monday morning, 23d inst. He looks as hearty and rugged as a polar bear, camp life evidently agrees with him. His regiment—Col. Farnsworth's 8th Illinois cavalry—were marched into Virginia two weeks ago to-day. The men received their sabres and 300 carbines on Wednesday evening. Next morning, while they were out on parade, the order came to break up camp and march over the river, and pitch their tents on the sacred soil. The equippage and *impedimenta* of the regiment loaded 123 wagons, drawn by six mules each.

The regiment is pleasantly located in a field on the road to Centreville, three miles west of Alexandria, and near Fort Lyon. They occupy the centre of Gen. Sumner's division, with half a dozen regiments of infantry on either side of them. The night before Capt. Cleveland left camp, the revolvers or a good share of them arrived. The balance of the carbines were expected in a few days, when the regiment would be fully armed.

The health of the men was very good. The regiment had lost none by death. There had been ten or fifteen cases of typhoid fever, but all had recovered or were convalescing. Dr. Hand, of Aurora, regimental surgeon, and his assistant, Dr. Crawford, were assiduous in their attentions to the sick, and thus far had not lost a single case.

The men have been putting in all their spare time in making their quarters comfortable. The camp ground has been well drained. A foundation wall of logs is raised about two feet high, and well banked up with earth outside. On top of this the tent is placed. Each tent mess has bought a sheet iron stove, and built a brick chimney for it to carry off the smoke. A large brick house in the neighborhood belonging to a secesh, furnished the brick required. Mud answered for mortar. Evergreen boughs are spread down for beds on which to sleep, and make quite a comfortable roosting place. The boys have cut down large numbers of small pines, and cut off the tops and branches of larger ones and planted them in rows around and among the tents, making quite a pine forest in which they live. These pines afford much shelter and break the cold winds. But the poor horses are not yet under shelter, and suffer severely, being exposed to the rain, cold and wind.

Such of the men as had not received their full quota of clothing a month ago, have since been provided by Government. Many of the privates have been getting blankets, socks, mittens and other articles of wearing apparel from their friends at home, and more of these things are expected. Taking everything together, the regiment is getting along finely, and feel contented. The men are satisfied with their officers, and the officers treat well the men. The Eighth Illinois Cavalry is conceded by all the army officers to be one of the best regiments on the Potomac. The men are moral, steady and industrious, and in a physical point of view are nearly all robust, powerful fellows, who are longing for an opportunity to try their swords on the chivalry.

The regiment was paid off on the 12th inst., up to Nov. 1st. They will be paid again about the middle of January. Nearly every man sent home to his friends a part of his wages, and all expect to be able to spare more at next pay day. The sutler managed to abstract from their earnings several thousand dollars in exchange for oysters, pies, cakes, fruit, cigars and such like, which he bagged, and then left for home. But this sponge business is played out by the new regulations, and sutlers will not in the future filch so large a share of the soldiers wages.

Capt. Cleveland expects to return to his regiment on January 4th, and wants to take along with him twenty first class men.

Deserters from the Illinois Nineteenth Regiment.

Lt. Col. Jas. C. Long, of this city, received a communication this morning from Col. Turchin, of the Illinois Nineteenth regiment. The communication states that six persons have deserted from the regiment, offers a reward of $30 each for their apprehension and return to the regiment, and gives the following descriptions:

WM. H. BRISTOL—Private, aged 22, height 5 7-12 feet, brown hair, gray eyes, light complexion, by profession a clerk. Born at Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y. Enlisted at Chicago.

JOHN G. FERGUS—Private, aged 22, height 5 8-12 feet, brown hair, blue eyes, light complexion, by trade carpenter. Born in Glasgow, Scotland. Enlisted at Chicago.

DAVID F. HORN—Private, aged 20, height 5 10½-12 feet, light hair, hazel eyes, light complexion, by trade a printer. Born in Germany. Enlisted at Chicago.

HENRY JOHNSTON, private, aged 19, height 5-7¼, red hair, grey eyes, light complexion, "clerk." Born in New York, enlisted at Chicago.

ALBERT REITER, private, aged 30, height 5-7¼, brown hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion; by trade a brass moulder. Born in Humboldt, Germany, enlisted at Chicago.

ALONZO L. STICKNEY, private, aged 21, height 5-7¼, light hair, blue eyes, light complexion; by trade a baker. Born at Cooperstown, Otsego Co., New York, enlisted at Chicago; clerk of Co. H.

Recruits for Farnsworth's Regiment.

Capt. Reuben Cleveland, of the 8th Illinois Farnsworth's Cavalry, who has just come from Washington, wishes to take back with him twenty first class men, six for his own Company and the remainder for other Companies. The regiment has been encamped for a fortnight past three miles west of Alexandria, on the Centreville road. The men are in good health and spirits, and have received most of their arms. The regiment numbers 1,160 men. Twenty have received discharges in consequence of physical disabilities, and it is the wish of the Colonel to fill up their places with sound, robust young men. The 8th Illinois is the crack cavalry regiment among the volunteers. It is composed of first class men in every respect.

FOR HOMES IN THE WEST.—George H. Allen, Esq., and a lady assistant, Miss Wallace, with thirty-two children from the Juvenile Asylum, New York, arrived *via* the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R., this morning, on their way to Sycamore, De Kalb county, where homes are to be secured for the children among the farmers of the vicinity. There are nine girls in the delegation, the remainder being boys, ranging in age from eight to fourteen, and having been under constant training in the Asylum from one to three years, as required by their rules and regulations. The present is Mr. Allen's fourteenth trip to the West with children. He has procured homes for five hundred and fifty of those unfortunates, where they will be taught trades and professions, and have the kind guardianship of those feeling almost a father's and mother's interest in their welfare.

After leaving the cars, the children were taken to the Jervis House, where a good breakfast was prepared for them, pending attention to which they sang several patriotic songs, under the direction of their tutors. They are all fine-looking children, cleanly and comfortably dressed, and apparently cheerful and contented with their lot. They were to have been here on Christmas and partake of festivities with the Mission Schools of the North Division, but were detained by an accident on the New York and Erie R. R. The 11:55 A. M. train on the Dixon Air Line R. R. took the young travelers to their destination, this morning.

MARRIED IN HIS SHIRT SLEEVES.—A young man by the name of Johnson, an engineer on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, having decided to unite his destiny for life with that of a fair lady whose affections he thought himself fortunate in securing, went out on Tuesday and purchased his wedding suit. On Christmas Eve, when the engineer went to prepare for the ceremony, he found that some adroit burglar had entered his apartment, broken open his trunk and stolen his wedding coat. There was no time to purchase another. The hour was at hand. Mr. Johnson and his lady were made one, the bridegroom shivering in his shirt sleeves. The engineer desires us to return his compliments to the burglar—if he is a reading man—and request him in future operations to please enter some man's apartment who has already committed matrimony.

DEATH OF A REFORM SCHOOL OFFICER.—Nicholas Brashler, an officer at the Reform School, died yesterday of consumption at his residence near that institution. The deceased was twenty-four years of age, and a Hollander by nativity.

AN IMMENSE CORN CRIB.—Messrs. Smith & Sturges, the well known warehouse men are erecting in the vicinity of their new elevator on the South Branch, a mammoth corn crib capable of holding 300,000 bushels of ear corn.

MISSION SCHOOL ENTERED.—The Mission Sabbath School building, corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets, was entered by a burglar last night, and but for the timely appearance of Sergeant Miller, who was out looking after costly character, would have suffered. As it was, the would-be-robber made good his escape. He had broken the lock in obtaining an entrance to the place.

Christmas at the House of the Friendless.

The Home of the Friendless was made glad on Christmas with a splendid donation of toys and other concomitants of Santa Claus, from R. S. Barnum, the well known toy dealer, and others. The Christmas tree from the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church was set up profusely laden with gifts, and the little ones were filled with a realizing sense of the fact that they were anything but friendless. Joy and pleasure reigned supreme, and Christmas, at the House of the Friendless, was what it should always be, a day of general rejoicing.

LECTURE.—Bayard Taylor, Esq., we understand, will lecture at Metropolitan Hall, in this city, on Wednesday, the 15th of January, proximo. His subject will be "the American People, Socially and Politically."

TREMONT HOUSE.—"New Year call," wedding and visiting cards and splendid Monograms, for presents. Ladies call in parlors for "Yankee Card Writer." dec23-4t

☞ During the last year I sold some 10,000 feet of my rubber moulding in this city, for keeping out the cold and preventing the rattle of windows. I am willing to refund the money paid for the same in every case where it has not answered the purpose for which it was intended.

J. B. BRADSTREET,

dec27 3t No. 4 Kingsbury block, up stairs.

DIPTHERIA AND NEURALGIA.—Those terrible diseases can be cured by using "*Hamlin's Wizard Oil.*" Smith & Dwyer, Snyder, Harral, Kisley & Kitchen, are retail agents. Fuller & Finch, wholesale agents. 120 Randolph street is the general depot. Every bottle is warranted to cure. dec25-6t

☞ For Holiday Presents go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 118 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What the book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 50c, $1.25 and $1.50 books for 63¼ and 75 cents, and all other books at great reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec11-3w

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS can use *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, or Cough and Voice Lozenges as freely as requisite—containing no opium or anything that can injure the system. They are invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se26-ly

☞ The new Oscillating Hook Sewing Machine makes a *stitch alike on both sides.* On exhibition and sale at the Grover & Baker salesroom 115 Lake street.

"The latest and most perfect invention."—*Scientific American.*

"Nothing in its management that the simplest mind may not grasp."—*Art Journal.*

"Infinitely superior to any machine in the market."—*N. Y. Sunday Atlas.* dc17-19t

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—Laird's Liquid Pearl has achieved a celebrity as having no equal for preserving the complexion and skin. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, druggists and chemists, opposite the Tremont House. dc21-6t

☞ Go to James Boyd's Exchange Office, 38 South Clark-street, to sell your uncurrent Money. He pays the best rates. [dec16-14t]

☞ Every lady should use Laird's Bloom of Youth for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, druggists, and chemists, opposite the Tremont House. dc21-6t

☞ 5,000 Drums, all sizes, with calf skin heads; also, a general assortment of improved Accordeons, Brass and String Instruments, etc., for sale at cost by J. Bauer, 99 South Clark street. [dc14-12t

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dc3-1yr

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h221-1y

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

MARRIED.

On Christmas eve, at the residence of the bride's father, Morton, Tazewell county, by Rev. R. G. Smith, Mr. EDWARD M. DEVER and EMELIE E. LOOMIS, daughter of S. J. Loomis, Esq., both of Morton.

In this city, Dec. 24th, by Rev. Prof. L. H. Bugbee, Mr. MILTON D. BUTTS, of Kankakee City, and Miss SARAH A. FISH, of Chicago.

On Thursday, Dec. 26th, by Rev. Dr. Clarkson, DWIGHT HAYES, Esq., of Will county, and Miss LIZZIE CRAIG, of Chicago.

At Romeo, Michigan, on the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. R. Hurd, Mr. A. MANVEL, of Chicago, and Miss ANNA FELLOWS, of the former place.

DIED.

On Thursday, December 26th, JENNIE JUDD, twin daughter of J. S. and Eliza H. Cooke, aged one year, one month, and twenty-six days.

Funeral on Friday morning at 11 o'clock from residence 99 Adams street.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

At his residence, No. 40 North Peoria street, at 11 o'clock on Christmas day, Mr. DAVID L. JOHNS, aged 51 years.

The funeral service will take place at his residence at 2 o'clock to-day. Mr. Johns was formerly a resident of Canandaigua, New York, where he leaves many kind friends to mourn his sudden loss.

In Falls village, Connecticut, December 19th, of Consumption, Mr. A. D. ABBOTT, formerly of Bloomington, Illinois.

☞ Bloomington papers please copy.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,200
10 "	575	25 "	1,500
12 "	725	30 "	1,675
15 "	850	35 "	2,000
16 "	1,100	40 "	2,300

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 774. oc9-ly

General Notices.

A CARD.—I once more present my card to my old patrons, and the public in general, informing them that I have taken that large and elegant store, No. 77 South Clark street, a few doors south of Randolph street, and fitted it up in the most complete style for a general Dining-room and Restaurant business. Trusting that twenty years experience and close personal attention will secure a share of the public patronage.

dc24-k5-3t O. M. VINTON & CO.

GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—All kinds of Gloves and Military Gauntlets, Cavalry Sabres, Infantry Swords, Field Officers and Surgeons' Swords, Bowie Knives, Sashes, Belts and Sword Knots, Shoulder Straps, Bugles, Cross Sabres, &c., besides the new and indispensable Camp Candlesticks, the cheapest and best in the city. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs), over the U. S. Express Office. oc23-ly

SORGHUM SYRUP.—Parties having Sorghum for sale—in quantities of five barrels or over—can find a market for it by sending samples by express, (charges paid) and stating quantity and price. WADSWORTH, [illegible] & CO., Commission Merchants,

dc16-h861-1m No. 6½ Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

TO COUNTRY HOTEL-KEEPERS, GROCERS AND OTHERS.—The celebrated new City Sugar-cured Hams, warranted, forwarded per Express, carefully packed, at the following prices: Hams 8c. Shoulders 5c. Bacon 6c. Also, Pork Sausages of the best material (clean chopped) at 8c.—a reduction on large quantities. JAS. MAGNER, 167 Dearborn street—Box 2779. Established 1856. de21-19-3t

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Co.'s E, F, I and K, 23d Reg. Ill. Vol's (Irish Brigade), are required to report at Head-Quarters, to their respective commands, at Camp Douglas, on or before the 28th day of December, 1861, for muster and pay.

CAPT. J. QUIRK,
CAPT. D. MORIARTY,
CAPT. J. FITZGERALD, 3
CAPT. DANIEL QUIRK.

de24-k690-1w

WITH CLEMEN'S & HORTON'S Wood Sawing Machine, patented November, 1861, a man can saw two cords of Wood easier than one cord the usual way. Equally adapted for sawing Timber, Logs, &c. Using one, two or more saws, and man power. Rights and Territory for sale cheap. Saw and Machine for sale. Send stamp and get circular. Address W. M. HORTON, Box 3180, Chicago, Ill.

WAR DECLARED ON RINGBONES, Spavins, Sweeney, Curbs, Poll Evils &c., &c. The undersigned is in possession of a receipt to make an Oil or Salve that will cure the above diseases, which they will send to any one who sends them $1 and a three-cent stamp. Address "R. & H." Box 41, West Milton, Rock County, Wis. N. B.—The above Oil is one of the best articles known for family use, to cure sores, chilblains, fresh wounds, burns, &c., &c. de23-1m R. & H.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1861.

The money market has been exceedingly quiet to-day, in all departments. The weather, withal has been admirable, and the demand for money has, under the dull outside trade, been light. The political and foreign relations of the country are too unsettled, as yet, to warrant transactions to any considerable extent. The banks would not be disposed to take risks, were customers disposed to incur them, and hence all parties conspire to render the monetary affairs of the city decidedly dull.

Several of the banks report exchange a shade closer. The Indiana Branches still supply customers at ½, while J. Y. Scammon, the Bank of Montreal, with all the brokers, charge ¾. The buying price is par@¼; the tendency being to the higher figure. The demand is not large.

Gold is firm, and the demand rather more active. The larger houses sell to customers at ⅝@⅞, and 1 per cent to outsiders. The brokers charge 1@1¼. No general demand among the people.

UNCURRENT.—There is very little uncurrent money in circulation. Miscellaneous Canada has about disappeared—good riddance—and what is left is still bought by leading houses at about 1 per cent; the brokers charging 1@2 per cent above this. Sound Wisconsin sells at about 3 per cent discount.

NEW YORK.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	77	77½
Galena	64¾	64¾
Rock Island	46½	47
Burlington and Quincy	58¼	....
Michigan Southern (preferred)	38¾	38¾
Michigan Southern (common)	17¾	18
Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. bonds	41¾	41¾
Missouri 6s	39	40
Virginia 6s	47	47

Market—First board steady; 2d board dull.

DETROIT.—Referring to Canada money, the Detroit *Tribune* of the 25th says:

The feeling against Canada money, we find, is in some measure extending to Detroit, though it still remains current everywhere in the city. Now we do not wish to be considered alarmists, for indeed, as long as peace is maintained between this country and England, we have no apprehensions whatever on the subject. But there is, undoubtedly a *possibility* of war, and under these circumstances the volume of Canadian currency afloat in Michigan is vastly too large. It is the part of wisdom not to wait till war is actually proclaimed before we begin to think of supplying the place with another class. The work should be steadily going on. What we want is the substitution of treasury demand notes for our present currency.

NEW YORK.—The Evening *Express* of the 24th says:

The street is unusually quiet, and nothing is doing in money, except in the way of preparation for the holidays, which forces two days' payments into one. The feeling among bank managers is, that they are steadily drifting towards a suspension of specie payments, from causes wholly beyond their control. They have locked up their capital stock in the Government debt, and can quietly wait the result, feeling satisfied that their stockholders, at the worst, will get the Government obligations for their money. There are now subscriptions to the 7 30 per cents at the Sub-Treasury, but nothing important. The endorsed notes have been sold in the street to pay the buyer 8.30 per annum.

Our National Finances.

[From the N. Y. World, 24th.]

A depreciation of our bank or national currency by over-issues of irredeemable paper notes would advance the prices of our produce, stop our exports, and drive a large portion of this trade of $4,000,000 per week to other countries. Depreciated or inflated currency would at the same time increase the amount of foreign imports, by enabling foreigners to reap large profits in paper, which they would ship to Europe in gold. The financial policy adopted by Congress in January will be fraught with great good or evil to the future of the nation. The true principle to start with is taxation to the yearly amount of $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, including a five per cent. tax on domestic manufactures, which would yield from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 per annum.

[From the New York Herald, 24th.]

The bill draughted by the House Committee of Ways and Means in Congress for raising a revenue by the issue of a new banking currency, is a very ingenious and symmetrical contrivance; the only objection to it is that Mr. Chase won't get a dollar under it. There is no inducement whatever for the banks to buy 6 per cents of Mr. Chase, and deposit them as a basis for new circulation. The banks have already as much circulation as they want, and if they hadn't they would buy United States 5 per cents in open market at 80, and deposit them at Albany—not at Washington—as a basis for circulating notes. By so doing they would avoid the necessity of keeping 25 per cent of their circulation in coin in their vaults, as required by the new Congressional bill. But this apart, nobody wants to extend the circulation of the existing banks, or to set up new ones. The times are not propitious for such enterprises.

Condition of the New York Banks.

The New York *World*, of Tuesday, in giving its weekly statement of the New York banks, in comparison with former years, says:

The New York banks hold about one-third more specie than the largest amounts ever held at the corresponding date in any year since the statements were published, and seventy-five per cent. more than the average for the preceding five years. The ratio of coin to the liabilities, including the government loan, is larger than in any year excepting 1857 and 1858, when the business of the country was stagnant, and money worth about four per cent. on call, in consequence of no demand for trading purposes. Excluding the government loan, it is larger than in any year except 1857, just after the crisis, when the coin had accumulated in the banks from the reaction in the foreign trading. The position of the banks is stronger than usual in years past of active, prosperous business, when shipments of specie to Europe were made at over $1,000,000 per week.

There is no large demand at present, nor in the immediate future, for specie to ship to Europe, and that which was sent last week, under $500,000, as the manifests show and we are informed, consisted chiefly of foreign coin, &c., which had been on deposit in the banks. The average amount of specie held by the New York city banks at the corresponding period in December for the six years from 1855 to 1861, is seen as follows:

Specie in banks Dec. 22, 1855	$12,088,359
Specie in banks Dec. 20, 1856	11,151,317
Specie in banks Dec. 19, 1857	27,957,336
Specie in banks Dec. 18, 1858	26,098,877
Specie in banks Dec. 31, 1859	19,830,797
Specie in banks Dec. 22, 1860	20,290,960
Total	$117,763,646
Average of the six years	19,627,277
Present amount, Dec. 21, 1861	35,813,369

The New York banks have paid on account of Government loans since August 19, $74,556,855, on account of $102,556,895 loans taken by them.

The decrease of specie in bank and Sub-Treasury, since August 10, before the loans were taken, is about $14,000,000 and since last week about $7,000,000. The coin has gone into the channels of trade in the country and among the people, thereby strengthening the circulating currency and displacing bank notes to the same amount. It has not gone abroad. The movement cannot be disadvantageous to our banks or the community, inasmuch as reference to preceding years, quoted above, when the trade of the country was much larger, will show that our banks held usually specie from $11,000,000 to $19,000,000 instead of $27,000,000, our present amount. The Government loans and payments do not require above $5,000,000 in specie to move them to the same extent as they have been since August 19; and that movement is sufficient to carry on the war.

The commercial loans average $88,700,000 against $89,800,000 for the week ending Dec. 14, and the average commercial deposits $82,900,000 this week against $84,000,000 last week. The actual commercial loans on Dec. 21 were about $800,000 less than on Dec. 14, and the net commercial deposits about $3,000,000 less than on Dec. 21 compared with Dec. 14.

AUCTION SALES OF ILLINOIS BANK SECURITIES.—The following sales of stocks were made at auction this afternoon by Adrian H. Muller, by order of Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$6,500	Virginia 6, and July coupons	45½
8,000	Tennessee 6s, and July coupons	40¾
4,000	Minnesota 8s, 1867	76¾
4,335	Illinois and Michigan Canal 6s, 1870	
$17,000	Illinois and Michigan Canal 6s, 1860	78
4,000	Illinois 6s, 1860	78¾@79¾
4,000	Illinois 6s, 1862	78 @78¾
4,000	Illinois 6s, 1870	79¾
8,000	Illinois 6s, 1877	79¾
18,000	Michigan 6s, 1863, large bonds	78¾@79¾
20,000	Michigan 6s, 1863	78¾@79¾
8,000	Michigan 6s, 1879	79¾

The above on account of the following banks, now in course of liquidation: Bank of Southern Illinois, Bolton; Illinois Central Bank, Newton; Kankakee Bank, Kankakee; Narragansett Bank, Vienna; Olympic Bank, Metropolis.

On account of whom it may concern:

$9,000 Minnesota 8s 76

—*New York World, Tuesday.*

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1861.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1753	10609	610	43	645	2075
R I R R	3430	7000	1750	300	350	2850
Ill C R R	9546	10090	12250	2100	15	994
C B & Q R R	1495	4867	4675	....	990	994
N W R R	2550	4260	....	....	156	....
A & St L R R	380	4110	9800	....	550	....
Total	12167	40949	29093	2441	2706	6049

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	H'wns bris.
G & C U R R	990	120	14	13030	....	....
R I R R	1430	84	....	7440	37035	....
Ill C R R	1509	85	72	3775	29970	....
C B & Q R R	3998	77	30	36850	180870	....
N W R R	....	68	....	18350	....	....
A & St L R R	580	1	33	19734	37361	....
Total	8411	369	119	99036	342090	....

The *Niagara* with Liverpool advices to the 15th was telegraphed to-day. Breadstuffs were reported quiet and steady; provisions firm. Cotton had advanced, and Consols were quoted at 90¼@90⅜. The influence of this news in commercial circles was favorable, and more confidence was felt in present investments.

The receipts of Hogs during the past forty-eight hours amounted to 8,411 Live and 369 Dressed. At the opening of the market the weather was mild and rather unfavorable, and prices declined 5c ℘ 100 lbs below those of Tuesday; but towards noon the wind changed, and the weather became cold, and both packers and shippers were more eager to purchase, under which the market rallied and closed firm. About 4,600 Hogs were sold during the day at a range of $2.40@2.65 gross—the great bulk of the transactions being at $2.50. At the close heavy hogs were sold at $2.55@2.65, and light at $2.45@2.50. Dressed Hogs were in good request and firm, with sales at $3@3.20 for light to extra heavy—the bulk of the sales being at $3.12½.

The Provision market was more active to-day, but there was no material change in prices. Owing to dull news from Cincinnati, buyers of Mess Pork were insisting on a decline; but under increased orders from Canada, prices were sustained—about 1,600 bbls having changed hands, at $9.37½. Green Meats are steady—with sales of Hams at 3c delivered. Bulk Meats are more active, and we report sales of Sides at 4@4¼c, Country Hams at 3c, and Shoulders at 2c. Lard is in good request and firm, with sales of 300 bbls kettle-rendered at 7c, and 50 tcs steam at $6.80. There are no English Meats offering. A lot of 100 bbls Yellow Grease was sold at 4½c, and 50 bbls butchers' tallow at 7¼c.

The flour market is still dull and inactive, with light sales at $3.80@4.00 for fair to choice spring extra. The demand for Wheat was more active, and the market advanced fully ½c per bushel, and closed very firm. About 20,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at 65½@66c for No. 1 Spring; 63@64c for No. 2 Spring; and 51@51½c for Rejected Spring. Winter Wheat was neglected, and a few extra choice lots were held at 95c to 99c, and a few extra choice lots of white at 100c. This is an extreme figure, but with a continuance of the present small stocks, holders have good cause to hope for a slight advance. The market is quite firm.

sales at 32@33c for Mixed in store—principally the outside figure. Oats advanced ½c—with sales at 18@19c. Rye was firm. Barley in good request. Highwines were steady at 13c. Seeds, both clover and Timothy, are quiet but firm. Flax seed is scarce and wanted at $1.30@1.40.

The rates of freight by eastern roads are now as follows: Flour to Boston, $1; to New York, $1.00. Fourth class to Boston, $1.00; to New York, 90c.

The Prop. Montgomery Through to Detroit.

Messrs. Solomon Sturges & Sons received a dispatch this morning stating that the prop. Montgomery which sailed from this port on Thursday last, with a cargo of wheat for Buffalo, had arrived at Detroit yesterday evening, and would probably reach her destination this evening, all safe. This is a feat in winter navigation seldom possible.

Eastward-bound Freight Piled up at Toledo.

We learn that there is at Toledo about 1100 carloads of eastward-bound freight piled up, awaiting shipment by the Lake-shore road.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

OFFICE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
THURSDAY—3 o'clock p. m.—Dec. 26, 1861.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork was in good request and firm. Sales, 800 brls in three lots at $9.37½; 200 brls do (200 lbs packed in) at $9.37½; 300 brls do on p. t. Bulk Meats more active. Sales, 30,000 lbs Sides at 4c; 50 bxs Country Meats, at 3c for Shoulders, 3c for Hams, and 4¼c for Sides. Green Meats steady. Sales, 1500 Hams at 3c delivered. Lard steady. Sales, 50 tres steam rendered at $6.80; 300 brls kettle-rendered at 7c.

GREASE—100 brls yellow at 4½c.

TALLOW—50 brls prime butchers' at 7¼c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received 369. Market active and closed firm. Sales were as follows:

112 Hogs, averaging	400 lbs at		$3.20
19 " "	300		3.20
20 " "	220		3.15
20 " "	260@300 lbs at		3.12½
25 " "	200 lbs at		3.12½
8 " "	250		3.10
20 "	at $3@3.12½, dividing on 200 lbs.		

FLOUR—Received, 12,167. Market dull. Sales. 100 brls "Bartlett" double extra at $4.00 on track; 100 brls "Oliver Twist" and 100 brls "Smith Mills" on p. t.; 300 brls good extra at $3.60 del.

WHEAT—Received, 40,949 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales were: 2,500 bu No 1 Spring in store at 65½c; 6,000 bu do at 66c; 4,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 63c; 25,000 bu do at 63¼c; 6,000 bu do at 64c; 1,500 bu Rejected Spring in store at 51¼c.

CORN—Received, 29,893 bu. Market ¼c better. Sales, 3,000 bu Mixed in store at 23c; 3,000 bu do at 23¼c; 25,000 bu do at 23¾c; 2,000 bu Rejected in store at 19c; 1,000 bu new Corn on track at 19c.

OATS—Received, 2,442 bu. Market ½c per higher. Sales, 3,500 bu No. 1 in store at 18½c.

RYE—Received, 2,706. Market firm. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 in store at 31c; 111 bags do on track at 31½c; 85 bags do at 31c.

BARLEY—Received, 6,049 bu. Market firm. Sales, 400 bu No. 2 in store at 30c; 115 sacks good by sample at 35c on track.

HIGHWINES—Steady. Sales, 100 brls at 13c.

HIDES—Quiet. Green salted, 5@5½c; Dry Flint, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Fresh, 14c per doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens dull at $1.25@1.50 per doz; Turkeys dull at 7c per lb. .50 per dozen. Quail held at $1.00, with buyers at 75c.

GAME—19 dozen Prairie Chickens at $3

CLOVER SEED—Steady. Sales 75 bushels prime at $3.75.

TIMOTHY SEED—Quiet and firm. Sales 50 bu good at $1.37½.

COOPERAGE—175 new pork barrels at $1.25 on track.

POTATOES—Sound scarce and in demand at 45 @50c.

LIVE HOGS—Received last 48 hours 8,411 head. The market opened dull and fully 5c lower; but towards the close the demand increased, and the market rallied—closing firm. Sales were:

550 Hogs averaging	230 lbs at		$2.65
275	315		2.60
139	305		2.57½
347	312		2.55
150	285		2.52
2157	274		2.50
48	264		2.47½
45	265		2.45
560	272		2.45
247	263		2.40

BEEVES—Market quiet and steady. Sales were:

15 Beeves, av.	1386 lbs at		$2.75
26 " "	1350		2.55
27 " "	1280		2.50
27 " "	1250		2.50
12 " "	1082		2.12½
13 " "	1000		2.00

Hogs and Provisions.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 25th.]

In the fore part of the week the temperature was too high for pork packing, but it became cool on Friday, and since then has been as favorable as could have been desired. Large receipts and the warm weather depressed prices to $2; but when the weather became cool the receipts fell off, and the decline has, in part, recovered.

The receipts for the week, the season, and comparatively some previous seasons, have been as follows:

By Railways	53,213
By River	1,092
From Kentucky	6,908
Driven in	4,306
Slaughtered at Plainville	3,000
do Newtown	1,000
Total for the week	68,519
Previously reported	215,881
Total this season	283,700
Same time last year	262,263
Same time in 1859	379,876
Same time in 1858	336,943
Same time in 1857	261,335
Same time in 1856	312,202
Same time in 1855	375,665
Same time in 1854	279,875
Same time in 1853	332,340
Same time in 1851	282,376
Same time in 1850	265,885

It will be seen that the receipts so far are about 20,000 greater than last season up to this date. The demand for provisions has been fair, but at no time active, and there have been some fluctuations in prices, under the news from England, or Washington, from day to day. The English and Irish packers have been doing very little, but have been preparing what they have already cut for shipment, with all the expedition imaginable. Mess pork declined to $9 in the fore part of the week, but subsequently advanced to $9.25 for the best city brands, second class selling at $9, closing dull and heavy at $9. The demand has been chiefly speculative, though there has been a good deal taken for Canada and the East; the market closed heavy.

Lard declined to 6⅞@7c, the latter rate for prime, but the demand improved toward the close, and 7c for prime in tierces and 7½c in barrels were the rates asked, but at the close it was bought at 7c in barrels and 6⅞c in tierces, and more sellers than buyers at these rates.

The closing rates for green meats were 2 and 3¼c for shoulders and hams, and buyers not offering over 3c for hams, at the close.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Wednesday.]

Wednesday, (to-day,) the receipts were light, and the weather good, but there was no life in the trade, and the market closed languid, at $3.10@3.20. The sales were 2,869 head at $3@3.25.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 25th.]

The market for dressed hogs was about 10c higher; medium to heavy average bringing $3.10 @3.12½c ℘ cwt. Live hogs ranged from $2.50@2.65. Receipts were 443 dressed and 211 live hogs.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Tuesday.]

Hogs are lower, and it is difficult to effect sales. Packers are on the stand-still about prices. The receipts are fair, but the majority now coming are on contracts at from $3.75@3.90 ℘ cwt gross. To-day's prices are not over $2.50 for heavy hogs, gross, and $3.00 net ℘ cwt.

[From the Baltimore Patriot, 23d.]

PROVISIONS.—We have no new feature to notice in the market for articles under this head. Pork—No sales; we still quote mess at $12@13; prime $10, and rump at $9 per barrel. Bacon—Very moderate sales of jobbing lots at 6¼@6½ and 5¼ @5½ cents for shoulders and sides, and for prime Western sides 5½c per lb; also, small lots of hams at 6½@8c ℘ lb. Lard—No sales; we still quote new Western at 9c, do city rendered 8½c, and refined 10½@11c ℘ lb.

[From the Louisville Journal, 25th.]

There was a sale of 300 extra hogs at $3.15 net, which was regarded as the top of the market. We quote at $3.05@3.15.

The Liverpool "Indignation" Meeting.

The following communication appears in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 23d:

SIR: Will you be kind enough to state that I am not the author of a work on "The American Union," and was not the chairman of a meeting recently held here.

Owing to my connection with an American house and the American trade, communications and inquiries on the subject, intended for my namesake, the author, have been addressed to me in error.

I remain yours very truly,

JAMES SPENCE,

Of the firm of Richardson, Spence & Co.

Brunswick Street, Liverpool, Dec. 4th, 1861.

New York Canals.

The receipts of produce at New York by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the summer of 1861, were as follows:

Fur and peltries	$51,610
Product of wool	998,683
Product of animals	2,336,964
Vegetable food	41,873,458
Other agricultural products	331,677
Manufactures	2,427,553
Merchandise	621,308
Other articles	2,305,995
Total	$50,905,208
Season of 1860	40,301,073
Increase	$10,604,136

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Dec. 24.—Freights are dull, and rates continue unsettled. To Liverpool the engagements are 30,000 bushels corn at 9d, in bags; 6,000 do wheat at 9¼c, in bulk; 750 brls flour at 2s 6d@2s 9d; 400 boxes bacon at 35s 6d; 300 tierces beef at 6s; 200 pkgs lard at 35s 6d, and 45 tons tallow at 30s, in a British vessel. To London: 750 brls flour at 3s; pork at 7s 6d. To Glasgow: 3,000 brls flour at 3s; 50 hhds tallow at 27s 6d@30s. To Havre: 2,000 brls flour at 4f@4f 50c; 300 brls lard at ¾@¾c. To Bordeaux: 300 pkgs lard at ¾c. The charters are a British bark of 380 tons, to Cork, for orders with wheat or corn at 11d ℘ 60 lbs; a British schooner of 177 tons, to Jamaica and back, at $1,-050; a British vessel of 1,800 brls capacity, to two ports in the West Indies and back, at $1,800, port charges paid, and an American ship to Gibraltar with a cargo of Tobacco at 40s.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Albany Live Stock Market, Dec. 23.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

BEEVES.—The supply of cattle is extremely light. Various causes (the large supply of pork and poultry, and the holidays) combine at this season of the year to keep the Drovers out of market; but the falling off in receipts is greater than we had anticipated. The Central Railroad having brought down only 36 car loads, or 1,030 head, for the week, which is 700 head less than was brought down during any other week the present season. The consequence is ready sales, at an advance of ¼@½c ℘ lb on all grades. There are a few strictly extra in the yards, but no premium, and the average quality is much the same as that of last week.

RECEIPTS.—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	1,030	3,021	1,415
Sheep	7,140	3,584	1,410
Hogs	2,970	1,951	

The Cattle were from the different States and Canada in the following numbers:

New York	309	Ohio	
Illinois	251	Canada	30
Kentucky	135	Iowa	
Michigan	278		
Indiana	194		1030

PRICES.—Both buyers and sellers are agreed that the advance is equal to ¼@½c ℘ lb., and we alter our quotations accordingly:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	4¾@5c	4¼@4¾c
Extra	4¼@4¾	4 @4¼
First quality	3¾@4	3½@3¾
Second quality	3¼@3½	2¾@3¼
Third quality	2½@3	2¼@2½

HOGS.—There is a falling off in the receipts as compared with the past few weeks, but still the supply is somewhat greater than the demand. Since Monday morning the Central Railroad has delivered at East Albany about 20,000, and at West Albany about 3,000. Nearly all brought to the latter depot were consigned to Albany packers, and have been or will be packed here. The prices at the opening of the week were $3@3.12½, and later $3.12½@3.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Comparatively few are arriving by railroad, although the receipts from that source have been on the increase during the past few days. We hear of moderate sales at the depot, and from the slaughter houses in this vicinity at $4.75@4.85 ℘ 100 lbs for lots averaging from 250 to 300 lbs, and $4.68 for pigs.

New York Cattle Market.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 24th inst.]

The great beef cattle market, in Forty-fourth street opened on Tuesday with 3,142 head reported in the sale-pens, and an addition was constantly expected to this number from a train that had been delayed upon the Hudson Road, probably by the snow-storm of Monday night, though the trains from Albany on the Harlem Road came in on time and in good order. The delayed train, however, did not arrive so as to get the cattle on sale before 3 o'clock, which had a bad effect not only upon those to come, but those already in the pens, as soon as the buyers found out that more cattle were expected.

At first the market opened at a very decided advance upon our quotations of last week—more upon medium stock than the highest quality, though more bullocks sold this morning at prices equivalent to 10 cents a pound for the meat, less the value of hide and fat, than in any week for many months; but all that sold at this price were, of course, of extra fine quality, and some of them, which will be noticed particularly in the general report of the market, were as good as it is possible to make beef. In the fore part of the day the trade was pretty lively, at good prices, but it fell off very much before night, and notwithstanding the anxiety of every one to sell out so as not to have anything left over Christmas, the arrival of about 770 head blasted that hope, and at dark we estimated just about that number in the yards still unsold, and that the afternoon sales would be $3 a head less than in the forenoon upon bullocks of equal value.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—ASHES—Market steady and quiet; small sales at 6c for pots and pearls.

COTTON—Market quiet and nominal at 36c for uplands.

FLOUR—Market only very limited extent for export, and prices favor buyers. Sales 9,800 brls at $5.20@5.30 for rejected; $5.35@5.40 for super state; $5.50@5.60 for extra state; $5.35@5.40 for super western; $5.50@5.75 for common to medium and extra western; $5.75@5.85 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.95@6.75 for trade brands. Market closing heavy and declining. Canadian flour dull and declining; sales 250 brls at $5.30@5.40 for super, and $5.50@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Corn meal in fair request; sales 100 brls extra western at $3.45.

WHISKY—Is in moderate request; sales 650 brls at 19@19½c, chiefly inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat, nothing of importance doing—shippers holding back while receivers are not disposed to submit to any decline in order to realize. Only small sales have been made at $1.40 for white Canadian and $1.42 for extra Mich. Rye steady. Sales 5000 bu at 80@83c—inside price for Canadian. Barley in fair request. Sales 9000 bu at 70@73c for state; 75c for Canada West and 77c at railroad depot for Canada West. Corn, market heavy and drooping. Sales 41,000 bu at 63c for sound mixed western in store and afloat. Oats dull at 39@42c for Jersey, Canadian and state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork quiet and without material change, and small sales at $12.25@12.75 for mess; $8.25@9.00 for prime. Beef also rules quiet at $4 @4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $11.50@12.00 for repacked mess; $13.75@13.87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef inactive; beef hams steady at $14@14.50 for western. Cut and smoked meats dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon sides quiet and without material change in price. Lard in good demand but rather easier. Sales 1,500 brls at 8@8¾c; included in sales are 500 brls prime, deliverable in January, at 8¾c. Dressed hogs a little firmer. Sales of western and city at $4.62½@5.00. Butter quiet at 11@15c for Ohio; 14@20c for state. Cheese steady at 5@8c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—raw firm. Sales 840 hhds at 7¼c for Porto Rico; 7¼@8¼c for Cuba, inside price for refined. Molasses quiet.

STOCKS—More active and higher. C & T 31¾; C & R 47; C B & Q 58¾; Ill C scrip 58¾; Pan 109; M S gtd 38¾; M S 18; M C 46¾; Harlem pfd 29¾; Bel & Hudson 38¾; Pac Mail 88; N Y C 77¾; Erie R R 27¾; Erie pfd 49; G & C 64¾; Brooklyn water loan 97; Cal 7s 87¾; I C bonds 89; Va 6s 47; Tenn 6s 41; Mich 6s 78@79; U S 6s '81 coupons 90; U S 6s '81 registered 86.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

750 Packages

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
75 " Lawrence Sheeting,
100 " Appleton do.
100 " Indian Head do.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
30,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
20,000 OZARK BAGS,

Fifty cents a hundred deduction from above when purchased in quantities of 1,000 and over.

PRINTS.

100 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " American Print Works,
50 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick,

CLOTHS, KERSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS

SILKS AND SHAWLS,

CLOAKS,

CARPETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.

OIL CLOTHS,

Bedding and Feathers, Retail Dry Goods,

DRESS GOODS,

Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

NOTICE:

Purchases made at my establishment that prove un satisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

[oc26-g85-1y]

Miscellaneous.

MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS

OF

EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,

(Formerly Draker & Seville.)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and

MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work

Of every description.

se21-g91-3m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply to, and all particulars from, JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 3 Lake street, Chicago.

M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of

ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,

To which we invite your attention.

E. F. QUIMBY & CO., 180 South Water street

BY JOHN RANKIN,

Auction Sale of FINE FURNITURE, &C., CONTINUED.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 30th and 31st, at 10 o'clock, I will sell on the premises, No. 203 Lake street, without reserve, the balance of stock of Furniture belonging to Messrs. J. and A. LIEBENSTEIN, who are retiring from the Furniture Trade, consisting of Mahogany Parlor Suites, Mahogany Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Easy Chairs and Rockers; Mahogany Chairs, Centre and Card Tables, what-nots, Mahogany Bureaus, Walnut Bedsteads, &c. Also, Walnut Bedsteads, Washstands and Tables, Cane Seating and other Chairs, Stands, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

de27-k35-4t JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,

(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)

REGULAR SALE DAYS

AT THEIR SALESROOMS:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

EVERY THURSDAY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

All Goods Sold for Par Funds.

Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

oc21-ly Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER

General Auctioneers, 82 Lake st.

CATALOGUE SALE OF

70 CRATES OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &C., &C.,

At Auction, on a Credit,

At our Auction rooms, No. 82 Lake street, on FRIDAY MORNING, January 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

50 crates of White Earthenware,

20 " C.C. and Printed Ware.

Just received from the East—first quality of goods and in good order. Also in lots to suit the trade, the entire stock of French White China, Glassware, Britannia Ware, Tea Trays, &c., &c. Samples can be examined at our store early on the morning of the sale Catalogues ready on Thursday, Dec. 26th.

Conditions of sale—Under $100 cash; over $100 and under $250, sixty days; over $250, ninety days with satisfactory endorsed notes. de23-h989-10t

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER

Large Stock of Splendid Furniture

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on FRIDAY, December 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at Store, 81 Lake street, the entire stock of a new Furnishing establishment, consisting of

Parlor, Chamber, Bedroom and Drawing Room

Furniture of the richest styles, in Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, etc. The above stock consists of too great a variety to particularize. Terms Cash.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,

de24-k15-4t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER

CUSTOM HOUSE, Chicago, December 19, 1861.

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of Duty and Storage, within the time required by law, on the following merchandise, now stored in bond in the United States Bonded Cellar at the Port of Chicago; and, whereas, default has been made in the performance of the conditions of the several bonds covering said merchandise. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I shall on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the United States Bonded Cellar, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described merchandise, for the payment of duty, storage, interest and expenses, viz:

"L." Nos. 18 and 20, two one-eighth pipes of Brandy, bonded by J. McDonald.

"D." Nos. 1226, 1227, 1228 and 1245; four one-half pipes of Brandy, L. B. Bole.

"W B." Nos. 1200, 1207, 1202, 1219 and 1220; five one-half pipes of Brandy, S. F. White.

"W B." Nos. 1238, 1237, 1201, 1230 and 1236; five quarter pipes of Brandy, S. F. White.

"W B." No. 1250; one one-eighth pipe of Brandy, S. F. White.

"A S." 1st; four casks Wine, Fisk & Ripley.

"V H." 1 and 4, two casks Wine, Fisk & Ripley.

"W B." 1208, 1209, 1203, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1217, 1221 and 1222; ten one-half pipes of Brandy, Wm. Bole.

"W B." 1215, 1223, 1229, 1224, 1237, 1239, 1233, 1243, 1244 and 1246; eleven quarter pipes of Brandy, Wm. Bole.

"W B." 1247, 1254, 1258, 1262, 1264, 1265 and 1267; seven one eighth casks of Brandy, Wm. Bole.

LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

de20-h907-law3d GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.

On MONDAY, Dec. 30th, and FRIDAY, Jan. 3d, 1862, will be sold cloths, cassimeres, satinets, undershirts and drawers, jackets, dress goods, blankets, clothing, Yankee notions, furnishing goods and jewelry.

Terms cash—par funds.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, December 31st, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold 200 cases Boys' and Youths' Boots; 30 cases Women's Boots and Shoes; 15 cases India Rubber Shoes. Sale positive. Terms Cash—par funds.

de27-k37-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

No. 107 Dearborn Street,

HUGH ALEXANDER.

Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

BY S. NICKERSON,

Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.

REGULAR SALES ON

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON,

Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861. au22-ly

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin.

On MONDAY, Dec. 23d, and FRIDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Knit Goods, Black Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Ginghams, Bleached Sheeting, Also, Invoice of Clothing, Jewelry and Yankee Notions, Blankets. Sale positive. Terms Cash—Par Funds. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

Wanted.

WANTED—A woman wishing a permanent situation to do general house work and assist in the care of a child in a small family, can find a place by calling at second resident south of Ringgold Place, on west side Indiana avenue.

WANTED.—15 men wanted for Cavalry service, to complete a company now in Camp Douglas. Address Box 2843, Chicago, before Saturday, December 28th.

WET NURSE WANTED—Apply at 235 State street. de24-k31-3t

WANTED—A Young Gentleman, who has had a long experience in the Banking business in New York, desires a situation in any capacity where he may be useful. Is competent to speak French and German. Address "M." Box 4080 Post Office.

WANTED—Reliable Agents, to travel on Commission. Apply after 8 o'clock A. M., at 18 Lake street.

WANTED—Part of a Floor as a Depot and Salesroom for an article manufactured at the East. Would prefer part of a floor in connection with a Jobbing House in the Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, or Millinery trade. Address "M.," Post Office Box 3418.

WANTED—By a man of steady and industrious habits, a situation in some Wholesale House, "a Grocery House preferred." Have had ten or fifteen years of practical experience in the mercantile and various other branches of business. Salary not so much of an object as steady employment, and making myself generally useful. Can give good references if desired. Address "A. F.," Post Office Box 1422.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three-cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4253.

FLOURING MILL WANTED.—Any person having a good Flouring Mill for sale, located near a Railroad Station, and driven by a durable stream of water, and well located for doing custom work, and wishing to exchange it for MONEY, at what it is worth NOW, without reference to its cost, can hear of a cash customer, if it is CHEAP, by addressing, giving price, &c., J. B. BRIGGS, No. 117 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. S.—None need apply but those willing to sell cheap.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—WANTED—A smart young man to open an office in DETROIT, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for Lloyd's Military Maps, which go like the wind. $100 is sufficient capital. The right kind of man can make from $20 to $50 per week. Apply to or address with stamp, J. DIXON, Jr., Post Office Box 3862, 114 Dearborn st., Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, northeast corner Randolph and Lasalle street, or address P. O. Box 2882, Chicago, Ill.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post-Office Box 4462, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—House and Furniture on Superior street will be rented low to a good tenant. Inquire at 133 South Water street.

TO RENT.—The two story and basement brick house, 129 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Gas fixtures, &c. Rent $1000 per annum. For particulars apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, cor. Clark and S. Water sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. A first-class and completely furnished residence on Wabash avenue, North of Twelfth street, having all the modern improvements and conveniences; also a good barn. A pleasant family, with two or three children, can make a very desirable arrangement, and pay their rent by boarding a small family now occupying the premises. Apply to E. G. CLEAVER, Real Estate Room, No. 58 Clark st., up stairs.

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" AND "Lumber Yard" Property to rent for 1862, by JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, southeast corner Lake and Clark streets.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs), near Clark street.

MARRIAGE CARD AND MILITARY CARD EMPORIUM.—New Year's Day. Gentlemen who would conform to the etiquette of the day, and intend having the "O'HANNESSY CALLING CARD," for New Year's Day, 1862—chaste, pretty figured, and not to be engraved by any in the West, nor excelled in the East—will please order early to insure receiving them.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently Proprietor of the well known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having permanently located himself at this point, is the above business, is now prepared to enter into contracts for Vessel Building and Repairing, on terms satisfactory to those who may feel it to their interest to give him a liberal share of patronage. Office and Yard, foot of Elwood street, Detroit, Mich. J. M. JONES.

TO GLOVE MAKERS.—We have a few dozen of the celebrated Gloversville Dressed Buckskins, at 220 Lake street. G. C. WALLIN & SONS.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASEY, 18 North Clark street, and at [illegible].

BRYAN HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th,

ITALIAN OPERA FOR ONE NIGHT.

By the principal artists of the New York Academy of Music.

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,

The distinguished Prima Donna,

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,

SIGNOR MANCUSI,

SIGNOR SUSINI,

HERR MOLLENHAUER,

An ORCHESTRA has been engaged under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ, of the Academy of Music New York.

This FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th, will be presented Donizetti's celebrated Comic Opera,

DON PASQUALE.

CHARACTERS:

DON PASQUALE, (an old gentleman), Signor Susini.

DOCTOR MALATESTA, Signor Mancusi.

ERNESTO, Signor Brignoli.

NORINA, Miss Hinkley.

CHARLES, Signor Fabbri.

The Scene is Laid in Rome.

And will conclude with the celebrated Miserere from

IL TROVATORE.

Miss Hinkley as Leonora, and Sig. Brignoli as Manrico.

Between the second and third act of the Opera

HENRY MOLLENHAUER,

The celebrated Violoncellist, will perform, by desire, Carnival of Venice and Souvenir de Spa.

Admission 50 Cents.

Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Secured at Mr. Higgins' Music Store, commencing Dec. 24th.

Doors open at 7—performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th, benefit of the popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist,

MR. COLLINS.

The celebrated Drama of

RORY O'MOORE.

Rory O'Moore, Mr. Collins.

With songs, PADDY MALONE and AN IRISH JIG.

And the story of the FOX OF BALLY-[illegible]

Mrs. Mary Myers will, during the evening, sing the celebrated Irish Ballad of the LAND OF THE WEST.

Kathleen ....

Shan Dhu ....

GRAND DANCE ....

To conclude with the beautiful Comedietta,

IRISH GENIUS.

Phelim Fitzrocket ....

Miss Japan ....

Barney Regan ....

With the Songs, TRUST TO LUCK and MACHREE.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

An Evening with the Humorous Writers.

PROF J. H SIDDONS,

WILL GIVE A READING BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION, IN

BRYAN HALL,

On Saturday Evening,

DECEMBER 28th.

Consisting of the following selections:

The great Trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick—Dickens.

Pip, the Convict, and the bread and butter—Dickens' Great Expectations.

Falstaff and Prince Henry—Shakespeare.

Barney Riordon's Voyage Out and Home—Lover.

The Bachelor's Dream—Hood.

Doors open at 7; reading to commence at 8.

Admission 25 cents. CHARLES [illegible]

de24-k-644 Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED and world-renowned AMERICAN MAN IN MINIATURE,

GEN'L TOM THUMB,

SMALLEST MAN ALIVE,

At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph St.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

Two brilliant Entertainments each day, at 3 and evenings at 7½ o'clock. On Saturdays, THREE grand Performances—afternoon at 4 and evening at 7½ o'clock, an hour previous. The General will appear in his wonderful Impersonations, Songs, Dances, &c., &c., assisted by Mr. W. TOMLIN, the English Baritone and Buffo, from the Concerts, London; Mr. W. DE VERE, the celebrated Tenor, and Prof. C. G. TITCOMB, Pianist. The General will ride in his

BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE,

From the Sherman House to the Hall, previous to each Entertainment.

ADMISSIONS:

Day Entertainment ....

Children under 10 ....

Schools admitted on liberal terms.

Evening Entertainment ....

Children under 10 ....

Reserved Seats ....

de24-k4t ALFRED CATELY, Business Agent.

METROPOLITAN HALL—Will be opened on MONDAY, Dec. 23d, for a short time only,

J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Religious

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.

Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the Revelations. Exhibition each evening at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 10 years of age 15 cents. Packages of five tickets, $1.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WESTALL, from the Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools and Private Families to give instructions in the Polite and elegant accomplishments of Dancing. Apply to Root & Cady's Music Store.

METROPOLITAN HALL—This popular Hall has been re-painted and

PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,

And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the country for

SOUND AND VENTILATION.

The first Artists of the country, testify to this fact. It has hardly an equal. It will rent cheap to good parties. The rent will be reasonable. Apply to ROARD, or Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner Madison and Clark sts. Classes now open at all times for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assemblies every Saturday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Box 1862.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One two-horse Poney Sleigh, two single sleighs and one buggy. Also, a lot of Harness, which will be sold cheap, family use or livery, at Carriage Factory, Wabash avenue and Twelfth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$1200 worth of SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES to be exchanged for city property. Also, 160 acres land on the Illinois Central Road to exchange for the money if the property suits. There is a good chance for tailor's one which I will trade or sell. Apply to W. RINDGE, Clarendon House, or address Post Office Box 4095.

FOR SALE—Two Pony Sleighs and several Cutters, cheap for cash, at HARRIS & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository, Wabash street, near Washington st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures, including receipts and business, one of the largest and best-established Liquor Stores in this city. Stock good and well selected. Rent store very low. To any one wanting to go into the liquor trade this is an opportunity seldom met. Address "MERCHANT," P. O. Box 1838.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Improved Farm of 300 acres, 160 acres under fence and cultivation, 80 acres good timber, 14 miles from a large Town, (the County Seat) in Iowa. Sheep Pens. The best living spring in the country. This is one of the best stock farms in the West. It will sell on long time and favorable terms, or exchange for city property. PETER SHIMP, 181 State street.

FOR SALE.—For sale 150 feet on Margaret street. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 81 Clark street.

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS Octave Piano Fortes, at 126 South Water street, on the second floor, will be sold for cash, or approved paper, or on monthly payments. PRESTON.

THE A No. 1 TOP GALLANT SAIL SCHOONER

ETHAN ALLEN FOR SALE.

She was built in 1857 at Buffalo by F. W. Jones, and has been kept in good order, sails all new, is well found, and she is perfectly found in every particular.

Carries upwards of 13,000 bushels of wheat.

This is a good bargain. Inquire of HINCKLEY & HARDY, or to Geo. [illegible] Lumber, and considerable quantity of Ship lath besides. Draws about 10½ feet loaded, and sails well without ballast. Has liability of all kinds, and will give ample time to be parties who will buy her at. She now lies at the wharf of the Chicago Union Railroad. For further particulars apply to HINCKLEY & HARDY, or to Capt. [illegible] on board.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board at 172 Wabash Avenue.

BOARDING—A front Chamber suitable for Man and Wife, or two single Gentlemen, and Day Board, to be had at [illegible] street, second dwelling north of Madison, west side of State street.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms, with board may now be had at 52 [illegible] street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—A few families can be accommodated with good and pleasant rooms at No. 66 Wabash avenue. Also a few day boarders.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms with board can now be obtained at [illegible] street, corner of [illegible]. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

NATIONAL HOUSE, [illegible] street, is now opened, and throughout for the accommodation of [illegible] also day boarders, on the most reasonable terms.

Lost.

LOST—On last Sunday, [illegible] about six or seven o'clock [illegible] Lasalle street, between [illegible] Randolph street. [illegible] please deliver it [illegible] Clark street. A reward of [illegible] this office.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Delivered in city, per year $8.00
Delivered in city, per week .... .15
To mail subscribers, per year 7.00
To mail subscribers, per six months 4.00
Weekly, per year 1.00
To single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) 1.50
5 copies 4.00
8 copies 6.00
20 copies 11.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club 20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861.

Notice to Advertisers.

Those wishing to have their advertisements appear in the Evening Edition on this page must hand them in before one o'clock to insure insertion. Terms for publishing made known at the counting-room.

THREE EDITIONS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Morning Edition, for the mails, with dispatches up to 3 o'clock, a. m.

Evening Edition, at 3 p. m., with news by morning mails and dispatches up to the hour, for the News trade of town and country.

Night Edition, at 6 p. m., with dispatches up to the hour of going to press.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

From the tenor of the dispatches from Washington for some days past, it has been impossible not to see foreshadowed the result of the negotiations on the Trent affair, and the brief dispatch received late last night announcing that the matter is disposed of, finds us possessed of little doubt that the Government will disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes, and give up the captives. Should this prove the only course through which to escape a war with England; but at the same time, it is alleged the Administration will require Great Britain to concede this as a definite settlement of the question of the right of search, and that no interference shall be made by her at any time in behalf of the rebellion.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

A statement was yesterday telegraphed from Washington to the afternoon papers that Great Britain intended to re-open the northern boundary question and demand a portion of the State of Maine. The story is absurd. Great Britain might as well claim to the original thirteen colonies wrenched from her by the war of the Revolution. If she is intent on picking a quarrel with this country, policy would dictate that the pretext should be one like the Trent affair, in which the right of controversy might be in doubt. But to demand the part of Maine ceded to us by the Ashburton treaty is so palpably in the wrong she would be condemned by the universal voice of mankind, outside of her dominions. And we cannot believe the English people would permit their Government to go to war with the "States" on any such issue. For the present we treat the report telegraphed from Washington, as a canard. This country, it is true by civil war, is not yet in the condition of the Turkish "sick man." Twenty-three States, numbering twenty millions of free people, are loyal to the Union, and are able and resolved, not only to maintain the integrity of their territory, but reclaim every foot of the seceded States. They are able to send half a million of soldiers to quell the rebellion in the South, and, if need be, to dispatch another half million to repel the aggressions of Great Britain on their northern frontier.

DAVIS'S CONFISCATION BILL.

In the proceedings of the Senate yesterday, as reported by telegraph, we read the following with unalloyed pleasure:

"Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would introduce a bill *confiscating every species* of property of all persons who have had any connection with the Southern rebellion, either in civil, military, or naval capacity."

Senator Davis is the successor of the traitor Breckinridge, and he begins his Senatorial career gloriously. A bill such as he describes, is exactly what the country is panting to have passed. At the hands of no man would such a bill be more acceptable than those of the Senator from Kentucky. Mr. Davis has an opportunity of taking a front rank among living statesmen. Our Government is sadly in need of a policy, and the proposed bill may furnish one.

The details of the measure will be looked for with intense interest by the public. If its provisions fairly and thoroughly carry out the idea named in the notice, the bill will receive the hearty and unqualified support of every earnest, loyal man in the land. Senator Davis regards slaves as "property," by State laws and local usage, and of course his bill embraces them. The slaves of all persons who have had any connection with the Southern rebellion, either in civil, military, or naval capacity, he therefore proposes, shall be "confiscated." Let Congress pass such a bill, and direct the Executive to enforce it, with all its might, and the end of the rebellion will soon be reached. Until something like this is passed, the Government will go on groping in the dark, and the army will continue to waste its energies in idleness and lose its soldiers by camp diseases.

A CONTRACTORS' WAR.

When lean Pennsylvania steeds were sent to us at Chicago to mount our Cavalry, we should have had less cause of complaint if the animals been better, but the evil would have remained, in our view, of the impolicy and impropriety of locating these contracts so far from the place of mustering the cavalry. And further, we have always deemed it a grievance that Philadelphia and other eastern cities have had so large a share of the general outfit of our troops. We confess it looked to us at the time that the partition of the labor was this: to the Northwest the fighting, and to the East the contracts.

But all this is nothing to the latest phase of the inveterate habits Pennsylvania may be truly said to have contracted. What will be thought of transporting at Government expense *rough pine scantling from Pittsburg to Fort Leavenworth*, and such a shipment actually passed through this city with such destination a few days since. The pieces were about eight feet long, and rough as when they came from the saw mill. This carrying common pine lumber across the States, to the west bank of the Missouri that some Pennsylvania contractor may pocket a liberal margin of profits, and this too with plenty of lumber yards full of stock slow of sale on the Missouri river. This almost passes belief, but is an actual fact. The enormities under the name of carrying on this war, would ruin financially any nation on earth, even if Midas himself were its king. Who will stay these crowning evils, or is the nation really given up to be spoiled at home, and disgraced abroad? Are the people to look in vain to Congress to attack the great army of fraudulent peculators, and cleanse the Augean army stables? Has the Government the desire to avert the blows that should fall, though nepotism and contract favoritism shriek aloud to spare? Save those who richly merit the ball and award of the Provost Marshal.

☞ The Boston flunkies who fed and feted Mason and Slidell at Fort Warren should experience a salutary sense of shame at the authentic accounts which reach that city from Richmond, as to the condition of Col. Corcoran and his six fellow prisoners confined in a miserable cell, eleven feet by seventeen, where they are not allowed to quit for any purpose whatever. A single bucket is all that is allowed them for all their natural wants, and the stench and the foul air of the dungeon would be intolerable but for the cold draughts of egress and ingress, subjecting them to constant suffering.